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ABSTRACT

This collection of six reports was compiled by the State and Public Library Services Branch of the United States Department of Education to disseminate pertinent information submitted by the State Library Administrative Agencies on the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) priority areas. Based on data from the fiscal year 1982 LSCA Annual Reports, each report was written by an administrative librarian who has key responsibility for collecting those particular data, and illustrates how LSCA funds were used to provide library services in one of the following areas: Library Services to Physically Handicapped Persons; Library Services to Persons with Limited English-Speaking Ability; Library Services to the Institutionalized; Major Urban Libraries' Statistics for Fiscal Years 1979-1981; Public Library Construction, LSCA II; and Interlibrary Cooperation, LSCA III. Two reports on literacy and technology are scheduled to be completed later. (THC)

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# ANNUAL REPORT
# ON LSCA PRIORITIES
## FY 1982

State and Public Library Services Branch
Division of Library Programs
Center for Libraries and Education Improvement
U.S. Department of Education

February, 1984

IR050845

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# FOREWORD

This compilation is the result of an effort by the State and Public Library Services Branch to disseminate pertinent information submitted to the Branch by the State Library Administrative Agencies on the LSCA priority areas. Each report is written by an Administrative Librarian who has the key responsibility for collecting these data from the FY 1982 LSCA Annual Reports on file in the Branch.

These specialised reports represent different styles of reporting on the FY 1982 LSCA priority expenditures. Our intent is to disseminate these dat in an expeditious manner to illustrate how LSCA funds are used to provide library services in specific priority areas.

Robert Klassen, Chief
State and Public Library
Services Branch

February, 1984

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CENTER FOR LIBRARIES AND EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT
DIVISION OF LIBRARY PROGRAMS
STATE AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES BRANCH

# Library Services to Physically Handicapped Persons

Fiscal Year 1982

By

Evaline Neff

Estimates by several organizations concerned with disabled persons indicate that one-sixth of the nation's population are mentally or physically impaired. According to the Final Report of the White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals, there are some seven million children and at least twenty eight million adults with mental or physical handicaps, and 35% of the population over 65 are handicapped. The 1980 census estimates are that 8.6% of non-institutionalized persons between the ages of 16 and 64 have a work disability. National Center for Health Statistics staff found that 24 million persons have limitation in a major activity, and 7 million are unable to carry on a major activity. The general reading and information needs of many of these persons are provided for under one of the special-purpose Federal programs. This report covers services for the blind and physically handicapped under one of the Federal library programs.

The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) (P.L. 84-597, as amended) is a State formula grant program which fosters library and information services through public libraries acting singly and in cooperation with other types of libraries, such as those in schools, colleges and universities, museums and industry. The 1966 amendments of P.L. 98-511 added a priority for services to the physically handicapped under Title IVB; in 1970 amendments under P.L. 91-600 consolidated Title IVB with Title I. The P.L. 95-123 amendments passed in 1977 included changing the base year for maintenance of effort to the second preceding year (prior to that date the base year had been 1971).

The purpose of LSCA I is to assist the States and Territories in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas which are without such services, or in which such services are inadequate. To be eligible for its annual allotment, a State or Territory must submit a program for the use of funds; in each, the funds are administered by the legally authorized State Library Administration Agency.

In FY 1982 all States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands provided special services to the handicapped. However, six States did not choose to use LSCA funds for this purpose. They are Idaho, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, and Texas. Together these States spent $1,295,921 of their funds for services to the handicapped.

All States provide services on a statewide basis through a "regional" library for the blind and physically handicapped which serves as a distribution center for audio recorded materials and playback equipment available from the National Library Service (NLS) of the Library of Congress. Since NLS makes no cash grants to the States, operating funds for the regional libraries come from Federal (LSCA), State and, occasionally, local sources. Several States contract with a neighboring State to provide all or some of the services to their residents. In addition to statewide programs, many States use LSCA funds to reach persons whose disabilities prevent them from coming to a library by funding projects at the local level.

The types of services that are offered on a statewide basis from the regional libraries include primarily books and magazines recorded on disc, cassette, and magnetic tape, along with the appropriate playback equipment, and books in Braille. large type print books are purchased for those person who are visually impaired, but not blind. Custom recordings of textbooks and specialized information publications are made for blind students and researchers. These tapings are usually narrated by volunteers. Also provided are summer reading programs for children and newsletters to inform people on the status of services and the choice of materials available. Projects at the area and community levels focus on outreach activities such as visits to shut-ins, programs for the deaf and hearing-impaired, and radio reading services. The project histories and evaluations reveal many of the same problems and trends as have been identified in previous years.

Some of the problems cited were

--the size of the staff has not kept pace with growth of readers and demand for services

--lack of adequate space for staff and users

--lack of transportation for the handicapped to get to a library

Some of the trends that emerged during this period were:

--increases in the number of readers and circulation of materials

--more and greater efforts are being made to publize services, as a follow-up to the International Year of Disabled Persons

--fewer projects to serve the deaf (7 projects in 7 States, down from 28 projects in 16 States in FY 1981)

--fewer Kurzweil Reading Machines are being purchased with LSCA funds, yet New York State has appointed a statewide coordinator for the KRM program.

--radio reading services proving to be an effective means to reach the visually impaired; 11 States used LSCA funds to initiate or continue this services.

Radio reading service programs for the blind and handicapped are aimed at persons who cannot read printed materials by themselves. This service generally provides immediate access to the latest best sellers, magazines and newspapers, filling in the many details which general radio and television broadcasts cannot provide.

Listeners are provided with a sub-channel closed circuit receiver which is pretuned to the transmitter being used in their area. The receivers resemble a small table radio and are simple to operate. Programs are broadcast over subchannels at FM stations transmitting an SCA (Subsidiary Communications Authorization) signal. The signal is broadcast simultaneously with regular FM Radio programming, but can be accessed only by persons authorized to use the special equipment designed to receive it. Authorized persons are those who have been certified by a physician as legally blind, visually or physically handicapped or as having a reading disability.

FM broadcasts are exempt from copyright restrictions if the materials are presented only to listeners who are unable to read because of a visual or physical handicap. This provision is a major reason for broadcasting on an FM subchannel.

Volunteers are essential to the operation of a radio reading service. The volunteers read newspapers, record other programs or books and assist with delivering receivers.

During FY 82 there were 13 LSCA funded radio reading services. They are located in Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnsota, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia.

## Mentionables

Colorado - To make more materials available in Spanish, the State Library added to its Taping Service 9 Spanish-speaking narrators who read AMERICAS as well as fiction, nonfiction and poetry.

Florida - This is the only State which had developed during this reporting period a disc to disc automated system which interfaces with the NLS, Library of Congress, automated comprehensive mailing list system, a feature which greatly expedites mailing list updating at both sites.

## Notable Projects

Florida is cited for an unusual service by the Miami-Dade Library in cooperations with the Greater Miami Opera Association to make operatic performances accessible to the disabled by taping commentary for each of the productions as well as describing the visual aspects of the stage settings.

Massachusetts, Jones Library, Inc. -- Access Center. Workshops on the disabled were conducted for staffs of the town's library, interns from community and senior centers, the Town Clerk's Office and a local foundation. An experiental day allowed staff members to use the library while simulating a variety of disabilities. These exercises resulted in building modifications, changes in staff attitudes towards the handicapped and commitment of substantial local funds by town administrators for library services to the disabled.

Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Free Library conducted a program on "Computers and the Visually Handicapped" attended by 60 blind computer programmers who larned about computer equipment from five participating computer companies. One of the findings was that there is a great need for a centralized clearinghouse for information on what programs are available for blind persons interested in computers.

Tennessee, a triad   West Tennessee Talking Library, Memphis Public Library.

This project received the largest National Telecommunications information Agency grant of any radio reading service in the nation, $45,765. It is the only such service which provides an Emergency Weather Broadcast by means of a staff-built device that responds automatically to a unique code assigned by the National Weather Watch, thus no radio operator is needed.

Nashville/Davidson Public Library, WPLN Talking Library. The State Library judges this to be "an exemplary program, serving as the prototype and central unit for a statewide radio service to the physically handicapped." The project is well planned and operated with standards of very high quality.

Nashville/Davidson Public Library, Library Services to the Deaf. The State Library rates this project as outstanding.

Statistical Summary - FY 1982:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of blind people served | $ 439,045 |
| Number of deaf people served | 15,161 |
| Total number of handicapped served* | 580,035 |
| Expenditures funded through LSCA | 3,299,670 |
| Total expenditures for library services to the handicapped | 14,692,627 |

| Comparison with FY 1981: | Increase | Decrease |
|---|---|---|
| Blind (125,399 more served.) | 28.65% | |
| Deaf (13,894 more served) | 91.64% | |
| Total persons (131,558 more served) | 22.68% | |
| LSCA Expenditures ($279,653 less) | | 7.81% |
| Total Expenditures ($2,322,561 more) | | |

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* This total includes persons with handicapped other than blindness or deafness such as dyslexia, paraplegia, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, and those with chronic diseases which impair physical mobility.

# LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| AK | State | Blind and Physcially Handicapped. The number of individual users increased 11%. Deposit collections serving eligible readers through other facilities and locations increased by 22%. Circulation was 19,867. Relationships with interested organizations were excellent and productive. Many of the public libraries have begun developing large print collections. | 228 | 528 | $ 490 | $ 49,330 |
| AL | State | Service to the Handicapped. This project continues the State Agency's support of subregional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped. Five libraries received grants: Anniston Public Library, $6,580; Dothan-Houston Memorial Library, $3,760; Huntsville-Madison County Library, $6,850; Alabama Institute for Blind and Deaf, $10,000, 8,900 recorded disc containers, 14,000 recorded cassette containers and 1,100 braille volumes were circulated to eligible users; Tuscaloosa Public Library, $1,670. This subregional library circulated 6,000 talking books to 184 individual readers and 21 deposit collections. | 72,000 | 72,000 | $28,860 | $122,114 |
| AZ | Books for the Blind for Arizona | Providing Reading Materials Not Otherwise Available. Funds were used for binding supplies and master tapes used for recording materials to satisfy specific requests. | 80 | 80 | $ 1,000 | $ 1,000 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  | LSCA | Total |
| AZ | State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped | Demonstration Grant, Automation of Readers' Advisory/Circulation Controls System - Statewide General Library Projects. The bid for the automation project was awarded to Data Research Associates, Inc., using Digital Equipment Corporation hardware. Basic conversion of all patron records and books was completed in less than 3 months versus the 9 months planned for. A group of winter visitors from all over North America labeled the books with OCR labels; these workers were so efficient, energetic and great in numbers that, what had been planned as a 3 to 4 month project was completed in three and a half weeks. There were 14 goals/evaluation points for this projects, all of them were met with 13 of the 14 being exceeded in most cases by large percentages. The system has allowed time for the staff to provide reference and readers' advisory service and give each patron greater individual attention, with all new patrons now being called by a Readers' Advisor. Another big improvement in the service is the implementation of a book inspection program. Staff time is available now for special programs such as those for juvenile readers; |  |  | $40,000 | $40,000 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| AZ | State Library for the Blind and Physically (cont'd) | bibliographies are being created, the collection is being reviewed and weeded, special bulletins are being compiled for particular segments of users: juveniles, braille users, persons in selected geographic areas. Finally, the library is now able to initiate a public relations campaign because the system can now accommodate increases in the number of users without degradation of service to anyone. | | | | |
| AZ | State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped | Automation of Reader's Advisory/Circulaion System. | 26,309 | 26,309 | $27,000 | $ 27,000 |
| AZ | State School for the Deaf & Blind Cochise County Library | Large Print Collection. | 4,000 | | $ 1,624 | $ 1,624 |
| AR | State | Services for the PH/B. The library provides direct services to the two library districts which do not have subregional libraries to serve the handicapped. A radio reading service is offered through the cooperation of the Arkansas School of the Blind, the Arkansas Enterprises for the Blind and the State Library. The service broadcasts 4 hours a day reading primarily newspapers and periodicals. Circulation for the year was 16,812. | 5,314 | 5,314 | $67,629 | $135,096 |

# LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| | | | | Total Number People | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State** | **Library** | **Project** | **Blind** | **Served** | **LSCA** | **Total** |
| CA | Metropolitan Cooperative System | Service to the Developmentally Disabled. A model collection of publications on the developmentally disabled was assembled at Pomona Public Library, the project headquarters. Satellite collections were delivered to Whittier, Torrance and West Los Angeles Regional Libraries. Two bibliographies were developed, along with a game board, filmstrip script and a manual was compiled. Some 200 students graduated from 20 library orientation classes. There were 600 loans of model collection materials. It was found that mentally retarded adults living/working in the community are difficult to find and to get involved in library programs such as the orientation class. Transportation to a library is a major problem for developmentally disabled persons. There is need to involve more personnel from special education schools, care homes and agencies which work with these individuals. | | 3,000 | $122,000 | $559,610 |
| CO | State | Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. LSCA funds were used to develop several automated systems; magazine circulation, equipment inventory, large print book circulation, turn around automatic book selection, and overdue notices among them. Most of the funds were used for equipment: | 4,020 | 7,170 | $ 25,000 | $195,808 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| CO | State<br>(cont'd) | two statistical multiplexers, two video display terminals, and an OCR print terminal. The result is that the staff members have more time to assist walk-in users, thus improving and expanding service. The total circulation was 215,200 books and magazines to 6,500 patrons. Public information about the service yielded 1,230 new users. The reference collection was strengthened. Response to the annual user survey suggested that 63% of the users liked 80% or more of the books they received. Library staff continued to foster service for the hearing impaired by service as liaison to the Colorado Council for Library Development to preview films of the hearing impaired, to acquire reference materials on deafness, distribute information on deafness to libraries and plan a workshop on service to the hearing impaired. There were 124 active volunteers who contributed 11,400 hours to materials production by recording 134 books, 128 magazines, 39 articles and 102 patron requests. They also inspected 23,000 tapes/disc and labeled 2,600 books, as well as mailing 20,000 newsletters and addressing 15,000 brochures. In addition, a fall skills development workshop and spring recognition event were held; four volunteer advisory council meetings were | | | | |

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CO | State (cont'd) | held; and a new volunteer manual was written and distributed. While the number of volunteers remained constant, the amount of work completed increased significantly. At year's end plans were in progress to create a new Spanish reading program as part of the Colorado Library Taping Service. The initial group of nine Spanish readers will be reading AMERICAS, as well as fiction, non-fiction and poetry. | | | | |
| CT | Stafford Public | Introduction to Sign Language. The purpose of the project was to create a greater awareness of the deaf community needs and establish links with deaf residents and the general public. The signing class was taught by a certified sign language interpreter with vacancies for 15 students and a response of 39. It covered the basics of signing and generated the desire in all participants to pursue an advanced course. | | | $ 995 | $ 995 |
| CT | State | Blind and Physically Handicapped. A $200,000 Foundation grant was used to purchase an automated circulation system. The Connecticut Volunteer Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped acquired tape duplicating equipment and assumed the responsibility for processing volunteer recordings. The first catalog of volunteer-produced cassette books was issued, it is very popular with persons interested in local history and travel. There are about 195 braille readers. Circulation was 128,681 books and magazines and 2,016 machines. | 7,957 | 10,523 | $85,651 | $249,246 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| | | | | Total Number People | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Library | Project | Blind | Served | LSCA | Total |
| DE | State | Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. A new working relationship has developed with the Delaware Association for the Blind and the Division for the Visually Impaired in the Department of Health and Social Services. The Association for the Blind volunteer taping program continues to provide materials of local interest--newspapers and magazines--to an ever increasing readership. The Association received a grant for assistance with supplies for the taping program. With the move into more accessible and convenient quarters, the Special Services Unit has attracted an increased number of volunteers whose 60 hours a week of work has meant improved and faster service for readers. The Special Services Coordinators play an important role in introducing new patrons to the program. | 600 | 1,000 | $47,395 | $108,740 |
| DC | District | Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. A recording studio was installed with the first major work to be recorded being What, Where, When: A Resource Handbook for the Blind and Visually Impaired... It is voice indexed and available to patrons: 14 magazine titles were recorded also. Over 186 persons receive one or more of these magazines. Professional staff numbers two (down from ten in 1975), yet each year readership increases as does the level of | 2,950 | 2,950 | $ 7,571 | $77,400 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| DC | District (cont'd) | their demands for service. This challenge is met through volunteer production of materials not available elsewhere and the use of library technicians in paraprofessional duties. Circulation was 130,229; there were more than 1,000 visits to individuals in their homes, 20,000 telephone calls, and 324 new readers were added. | | | | |
| FL | Broward County Library | Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. The number of handicapped people who use the public library is increasing, however, lack of transportation is still the number one reason given by patrons for not attending programs at the library. During the year staff members attended a two session sign language workshop, and sign language classes are being sponsored by one of the branches. The increase in circulation, from 13,139 to 17,320, has placed an additional burden on the staff along with the initiation of an inspection program for all returned materials. The interest in books in braille continues with some partrons disappointed that more are not stocked. There seemed to be many more requests for information about braille; more school projects about sign language and the blind, and more young people came to the library eager to learn about braille and sign language than in prior years. The library serves as a reference and referral center for people with handicaps, their families, friends and those | 1,754 | 2,193 | $30,381 | $79,188 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FL | Broward County Library (cont'd) | professionals concerned with their well-being. All blind residents have access to a Kurzwell Reading Machine located at the area community college. The publicity generated by the Handicap Awareness Week, the donation of the World Book Encyclopedia on cassette, and the 4th Anniversary Party have benefited the library and its patrons. The library's newsletter *For Your Ears Only* has opened up communication lines between patrons and the library staff in many ways. The Library also participates in activities with groups serving the handicapped. | | | | |
| FL | Regional Library, Daytona Beach | Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. A number of management improvements were made which enabled staff to respond on a more timely basis to user queries and needs. These achievements were primarily in the area of automation programs to improve book shipments to readers, to shift readers advisory services from a batch to an on-line mode, to purge reader files, to merge reader book and magazine files, and to incorporate readers files into the National Library Service's automation system. Florida may be the only State which has developed an automated system (disc to disc) which interfaces with the National Library's automated system. It is expected that, during FY 1983, the manual Machine Inventory files will be incorporated | 16,800 | 21,000 | $30,000 | $469,486 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FL | Regional Library, Daytona Beach (cont'd) | into each reader's file and that registration of new patrons/transfers/change of address will change from batch to on-line. | | | | |
| FL | Jacksonville Public Library | Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The most significant accomplishment was the development of an accurate active patron file. The result of this effort is a file showing fewer patrons than at the same time last year. Yet the circulation has remained the same at 31,238 from a collection of 13,848 items. The Talking Book Library was involved in two fairs, one held in conjunction with the International Year of Disabled Persons and the other sponsored by the Jacksonville Area Disabled Persons Council. The Talking Book Librarian was awarded the Certificate of Public Service from the Mayor and given a key to the City for her work on the Disability Awareness Fair. She was also chosen for the "People's Choice" recognition by radio station WPDQ for her public service work with the Talking Books and the Disability Awareness Fair. | 860 | 1,075 | $16,465 | $31,465 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FL | Manatee County | Service to the Blind and Physcially Handicapped. Primary activities continue to be registering new borrowers, providing readers advisory service, maintaining individual reading records, and referring users to sources of services which the library cannot supply. Circulation remained the same but the number of new readers increased with a net gain of 62. Four volunteers gave 1,390 hours of work. The Talking Book Discussion Group meetings were discontinued for lack of staff time for organization as well as the shortage of volunteer drivers. The program serves 42 institutions in two counties (hospitals, nursing homes, day care centers for the elderly, and the Christian Braille Foundation). | 870 | 1,088 | $19,000 | $46,551 |
| FL | Miami-Dade Public | Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. During the year 478 new patrons were added. Circulation was 64,922; 622 walk-in patrons were assisted with requests for books, machines or information, a 52% increase; 5,695 telephone calls represent an 18% increase in that activity; 536 interlibrary loan requests were made to the Florida Regional Library, more than twice as many as during the previous year. The circulation-by-mail service continued successfully with the staff maintaining | 2,000 | 2,500 | $39,000 | $72,454 |

# LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| FL | Miami-Dade Public (cont'd) | a one-workday turnaround in returning books to patrons, as well as answering special requests for specific titles, for materials on a particular subject, for additional books or catalogs, or for books to be sent to a vacation residence. Direct reader contact continues to be emphasized. During the winter the library worked with the Greater Miami Opera Association to make the opera accessible to the disabled by taping commentary for each of the productions, as well as describing the visual aspects of the stage settings. A major project was the establishment of a radio reading service covering two counties. Working relationships are maintained with agencies serving the disabled. The project's strengths are its heavy use, its location in an area with a heavy concentration of users, near major bus lines and thoroughfares and the staff members, two of whom are visually impaired. The major weakness is the facility which has only 2,500 square feet and is very crowded. | | | | |
| FL | Orange County | Service to the Blind & Physically Handicapped. There werel 11,339 titles in the collections, and there were 1,057 registered library users. No new services were added. | 760 | 950 | $17,000 | $30,934 |

# LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| FL | Palm Beach County | Service to the Blind & Physcially Handicapped. Circulation was 67,370, a 21% increase over the previous year. The number of people served increased 7%. A volunteer program was initiated with 6 volunteers recruited to check returned cassettes and discs, record patron requests, duplicate cassettes and perform other clerical duties as needed. A former Talking Books patron whose sight was restored by successful cataract surgery has filled the position of library outreach volunteer. He accompanies the Talking Books Librarian on speaking engagements to area nursing homes and retirement communities, sharing his experiences as a patron of the service. For lack of funds, neither the full-time paraprofessional position could be filled, nor was it possible to conduct a patron workshop, publish a newsletter or acquire a fine arts collection on cassette. | 1,103 | 1,379 | $20,000 | $ 56,000 |
| GA | Sequoia Regional Library | Physically handicapped. Large print books were purchased Circulation for the year was 2,500 | not given | | $ 1,200 | $ 1,200 |
| GA | State | Service to the physically handicapped. As a follow-up to the International Year of Disabled Persons a large publicity | 6,104 | 15,262 | $76,534 | $803,713 |

# LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| GA | State (cont'd) | effort involved distributing materials to all of the media and bumper stickers, billboards, and brochures to the libraries. Circulation was 462,049, essentially unchanged from the previous year. The 4,000 volume large print collection was augmented by 250 new titles; it serves the entire State. There are over 200 deposit collections in public libraries, hospitals and nursing homes. All 13 Talking Book Centers participated in the statewide Summer Reading Fiesta for handicapped children. | | | | |
| HI | State | Services for the Physically Handicapped. A National Library Week Readathon involved local celebrities who read poems, legends, short stories and excerpts from their own books. The Kona Area Project for Learning Disabled provided each library with a collection of materials for and about learning disabled children; materials included educational games, pamphlets, paperbacks and magazines. Programs were held to publicize the service. Three volunteer groups of 77 volunteers gave more than 5,000 hours of time. The three are the Telephone Pioneers who repair playback equipment, the Aloha Transcribers of Honolulu who provide | 1,026 | 1,282 | $32,122 | $251,051 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| HI | State (cont'd) | brailled materials in response to special requests, and the Hawaii Civitan Project which obtained foundation grants to purchase equipment such as Perkins Braillers and a copier-enlarger as well as contributing funds and labor for other improvements to the service. Holdings were 74, 818 with a circulation of 37, 029. | | | | |
| IL | State | Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The Johanna Bureau for the blind and physically handicapped records materials not available from other sources. There has been a 64% increase in readership in the past 5 years; a shortage of playback machines deters further increases. The Illinois Valley Library System produced on cassettes local newspaper news of interest to handicapped users; this experimental service is now being provided by the Radio Information Service through a radio reading program. There are 8 Radio Information Service programs around the State. Originally solely federally funded, they are now supported in part with State funds as well. | 19,829 | 19,829 | $ 1,431 | $ 1,339,098 |
| IN | Norrison-Reeves, Richmond | Service to Deaf and Hearing Impaired. A mailing list of deaf and hearing impaired persons in the area was compiled along with a list of agencies and persons involved in | | | $10,000 | $10,000 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
### FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IN | Morrison-Reeves, Richmond (cont'd) | services to the hearing impaired; these were used to inform them of services available at the library and to publicize special programs. More than twenty staff members were trained in finger spelling and sign language and given a basic background in working with the deaf. Programs at the Library were held in sign language for class visits, story hours, library tours for members of the Richmond Deaf Club, and on the summer bookmobile. A telecommunicator was purchased, 96 titles were purchased encompassing manual communication, deaf awareness, and books in signed English. A bibliography of adult and children's materials in these areas was produced and distributed widely. A vertical file was developed on subjects relating to deafness. A captioned film program was begun using films from the Captioned Film Institute. The library held programs to increase deaf awareness through newspaper publicity, a radio program, talks to groups and the project director trained a cub scout group in finger spelling. The project met all of its stated objectives and the library has committed itself to continue the services started during this project. | | | | |

# LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IN | State | Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The portion of this project which is federally funded includes the salaries of a Librarian and 2 clerks. LSCA funds pay also for an IN-WATS telephone line so that any person, institution, or library requesting service for the handicapped may contact the Division at no cost. Five subregional libraries receive LSCA grants for operations, they are: Bartholomew County, Elkhart, Evansville-Vanderburgh County, Fort Wayne-Allen County and Lake County public libraries. The number of persons served by the subregionals increased by 5.9%, exceeding the objective of 5%; circulation increased by 1.7%; a publicity package containing brochures on services was mailed to all nursing homes in areas served by the subregionals. The Librarian gave more than 7 talks to school classes; 139 young readers participated in the 1982 Summer Reading Club; braille copies of 3 bibliographies were produced; a quarterly newsletter was published in braille; the number of braille users increased by 21.5%, but braille circulation decreased. There were 31,622 publicity items mailed statewide, and 7500 copies of *Hoosier Highlights*, the statewide newsletter for the handicapped. A change in the counting | 7,203 | 7,203 | $63,806 | $95,834 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IN | State (cont'd) | of readers served resulted in a decline by eliminating duplication in the counting. The State Library received and processed 16,454 new items for the collection, and duplicated 3,929 tapes. | | | | |
| IA | State | Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Service was provided through a contract with the Iowa Commission for the Blind. The Commission report indicates that the number of borrowers continues to increase. Emphasis was placed on service to the elderly blind and visually impaired. There are more than 60,000 unique titles in the collection and the circulation was 214,415 in FY 1982. | 6,339 | 6,860 | $ 26,000 | $ 52,000 |
| KS | State | Services to the Blind & Physcially Handicapped. Materials and services were provided through 4 regional library systems and 2 public libraries. The State Library contracts with the Oklahoma Regional Library for Braille service for Kansas braille readers. | 10,305 | 10,305 | $122,500 | $288,602 |
| KY | State | Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Emphasis was placed on public relations and publicity through the press, presentations, and participation in conferences. Circulation was 155,000, a 32,000 drop from the previous year, caused largely by the complete overhaul of the circulation | 4,200 | 4,200 | $ 69,800 | $243,800 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| KY | State (cont'd) | system and by the move to the new State Library building -- the most important event of the year by far. The volunteer program was active with 2,200 volunteer hours (a 10% increase) donated which allowed for the recording of 46 books. Because of budgetary restraints only two newsletters were distributed. The combining of the machine agency with the Library resulted in faster service for patrons. Another notable event was the presentation of the State's oldest talking book machine to the library by Mrs. Bach, wife of the first talking book user in the State. This machine will be put on permanent display, to represent the fifty years that have passed since it was first issued to Mr. Bach. Two of the most serious problems were related to budgeting and staffing; the causes were an increase in rent and higher utility bills and the loss of two staff positions respectively. Support of the two subregional libraries has resulted in significant increases in readership and circulation as local contacts with eligible users continue to grow. | | | | |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| | | | | Total Number People | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Library | Project | Blind | Served | LSCA | Total |
| LA | State | Blind & Physically Handicapped Service. Circulation dropped below the previous year as did the number of readers. The resignation of the Section Head in January 1982 and the subsequent vacancy of that position for 9 months, as well as a change in statistical measuring, contributed to these declines. Large Print circulation showed the largest increase, up 36%. Automation of the circulation system was not approved in 1982. Circulation was 110,327. The newsletter continued to be published quarterly. The service was evaluated by means of two questionnaires. The first was distributed to readers giving them the opportunity to evaluate services provided by the State Library on a statewide basis. Responses were received from 510 readers, 92% of whom rated the service as good. The second questionnaire was sent to public libraries across the state requesting information on the special services which they provide to the blind and physically handicapped in their communities. Overall, results indicated that they are willing to make whatever arrangements are needed in order to provide service to people with special needs. Responses were received from 95% of the headquarters libraries | 3,200 | | $89,140 | $218,295 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LA | State (cont'd) | and 41% of the branches. Major finding: --72% of the headquarters libraries are accessible; --only 1 headquarters library shows films for the deaf, and only 2 have a device to communicate with the deaf by telephone, only 1 library provides captioned TV for the deaf, however many provide regular services to deaf persons; --93% of the headquarters libraries have large print collections; 60% mail or deliver items to those unable to come to the library; --52% of the headquarters libraries have space available where one person can read to another. | | | | |
| ME | State | Handicapped Services. Talking books circulation was 113,167, a 12.25%increase over the previous year; readership increase was 7%. Program publicity included information distributed to more than 200 ophthalmologists and optometrists statewide. The volunteer recording group in South Portland produced 8 books. A new Large Print Books catalog was distributed to patrons, and circulation of these items increased 10% over the previous year; there were over 500 new titles added to this collection, including 10 French language titles. | 2,400 | 3,000 | $53,456 | $89,895 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| MD | State | Library for the blind and physically handicapped. Holdings were approximately 95,290 items and a circulation of 99,872. There were 723 new readers registered and 436 were removed or transferred. The Library also maintains 584 deposit collections in nursing homes; schools, hospitals and other libraries. Approximately 300 persons came to the Library to select materials and use equipment and resources. Two subregional libraries served 594 persons in Prince George's County and 798 users in Montgomery County. | 4,664 | 6,056 | $61,178 | $219,269 |
| MA | Central Massachusetts Regional Library System, Worcester | Talking Book Library for Central Massachusetts Registered readers, circulation statistics and volunteer efforts are increasing steadily. Over 500 hours of volunteer time were clocked each quarter. Activities include home visits and recording special materials. The handicapped special services area of the library averages 65 visitors a month. The distribution of Talking Information Center (radio reading service) receivers through the service area has contributed to greater visibility for the service and the participation of new readers. Special equipment such as the Kurzweil Reading Machine is receiving increasing use. Tape duplications (233 in August alone) are rising. Staff members participated in professional development programs. | 2,000 | 2,000 | $53,128 | $53,128 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MA | Dartmouth Public Library | Large Print Cooperative/Greater Dartmouth. The libraries of Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Marion and New Bedford purchased cooperatively $5,000 worth of large print books (383 titles) which were divided into four collections and rotated among the participants. Indications are that response has been very positive. The Dartmouth library has made a "New commitment to services for the visually handicapped. A line item for large print books will be included in the FY 83-84 budget..." | NA | NA | $5,000 | $5,000 |
| MA | The Jones Library, Inc. | Access Center, Phase 2. The large print collection was increased to over 1,000 titles, a list of which was printed, and a bibliography of materials on physical disabilities was compiled. These were distributed to individuals, agencies, housing projects and community groups. Seven workshops were held for library staff, interns from a community and senior centers, the town Clerk's Office and a local foundation. Sessions covered stroke victims, rehabilitation of blind persons, and needs of the deaf. An experiential day allowed staff members to experience the library while simulating a variety of disabilities, resulting in building modifications as well as changes | 23 | | $6,000 | $6,000 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MA | The Jones Library, Inc. (cont'd) | in staff attitudes. Two staff members completed basic sign language training. A second circulating TTY for short-term loan was purchased. A variety of publicity programs were carried out. As a result of this project the library has established a program of annual follow up sessions to the workshops; library board and town administrators have committed substantial local funds to the improvement and expansion of the library's resources for disabled readers. The Community Advisers Group established important contacts whose skills and resources have been utilized by the library, and whose support was essential in achieving Town Meeting approval of major building remodeling. | | | | |
| MA | Newton | Environmental upgrading of Kurzweil Machine. Lack of humidity, temperature and light control caused the Kurzweil Machine considerable down time. In addition, both users of the machine and the patrons using adjacent library service areas were being disturbed by the noise and activity generated by the reading machine. In this second phase of the project air conditioning and wiring were installed to improve this service. User response has been very favorable. The special area upgraded under this project | 287 | 287 | $1,000 | $1,000 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| MA | Newton (cont'd) | encourages patrons to take notice of the special services while users have some privacy. Machine down time has been reduced, as well. | | | | |
| MA | Regional Library for Blind & Physically Handicapped, Watertown | Upgrade Service Handling, Environment and Results (USHER). Internal management changes were made to improve patron services. The physical objectives were achieved: compact shelving installed, work stations redesigned, tape duplication equipment updated and capacity increased, microcomputer and software installed. Measurement tools for the new system are basic statistics; the reporting system was reviewed, updated and expanded to provide measurable feedback. Two weeks after the reconfiguration and upgrading of the staff, work-space had been completed and the circulation had increased by 5%. Upgrading the tape duplication function reduced a three month magazine production backlog to a two week turnaround by a 25 hour a week trainee. It is anticipated that production goals will be met when this work station is staffed on a full time basis again. The new compact shelving reduced the shipping clerk's shelving and retrieval time to the | 18,583 | | $50,000 | $50,000 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MA | Regional Library for Blind & Physically Handicapped, Watertown (cont'd) | extent that he is now able to work in other areas. There are no more shipping backlogs, and shelving of new books is done daily now. The changes made under this project have contributed significantly to improving services to patrons. | | | | |
| MA | State | Physically Handicapped. The project focused on strengthening and continuation of the service. The Regional Library sought to create an environment more conducive to team cooperation and coordinated hierarchy. Shelving was purchased and an automated system was established to make more efficient and effective use of staff. The program of Access Center libraries, initiated in FY'81, is developing. The participating libraries generally have substantial collections of large print materials, magnifiers of various kinds including a closed circuit television magnifier, telecommunication devices for the deaf, a closed caption decoder for lending, a large print typewriter, deposit collections of talking books and materials on disabilities. In FY 1982 the Amherst Access Center at the Jones Library and the Wellesley Free Library received Access Center grants. FY 1982 was marked by increasing interest on the part of academic libraries in these specialized library | 20,698 | 20,698 | $81,972 | $81,972 |

# LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

|  |  |  |  |  | Expenditures |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | LSCA | Total |
| MA | State (cont'd) | services. Joint meetings of academic and public librarians are being coordinated by the Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners staff. |  |  |  |  |
| MA | Talking Information Center, Inc., Marshfield | Radio Reading Service Network. The State's only radio reading service for the visually impaired. LSCA funds paid the salary of a person to handle public relations and to act as liaison between the Marshfield Center and the sub-carrier in the Worcester area. Through this person's efforts grants have been received from private sources and have been used to provide additional receivers, and build a recording studio for local programming. Both activities are coordinated with the Talking Book Library in Worcester. Volunteer readers are awaiting the completion of the studio and a local business has agreed to underwrite some programming. |  |  | $11,872 | $11,872 |
| MA | Wellesley | Kurzweil Reading Machine. This project brought a Kurzweil Reading Machine to the library through a transfer from the Tufts Library in Weymouth. The machine, purchased with LSCA funds in 1979, had received little use. Kurzweil Computer Products upgraded the machine. The project involved machine modifications and placement with suitable | 77 |  | $ 6,100 | $ 6,100 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MA | Wellesley (cont'd) | furnishings, staff training and publicity. The project director was trained by Kurzweil and will conduct in-service training for library staff and users. The Kurzweil Committee is assisting the library with public relations events, press releases and demonstrations as well as continuing to raise funds for the maintenance of the machine. The Committee is developing a process to identify blind and visually handicapped readers. | | | | |
| MI | State | Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Services are provided through the State Library and 10 public libraries functioning as sub-regional service centers. Circulation was $426,821; there were 3,902 playback machines loaned along with 2,099 accessories; 96 volunteer-produced taped books were provided in response to special requests. Statistics showed increases in most activities: Thermo-formed Braille pages rose 47.5%; requests for large print jobs increased 12.9%; requests for reading materials increased 45%. Despite the uncertainty of sub-regional funding, two new subregional libraries were established during FY 1982. Both the Michigan Library Association and | 8,320 | 8,320 | $276,082 | $461,946 |

# LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MI | State (cont'd) | the State Department of Education recommended to the Legislature a formula for funding subregional libraries using bases of $35,000 and $25,000 respectively, along with an additional $3.00 per eligible patron. No action was taken on these proposals during the reporting period. | | | | |
| MN | State Services for the Blind | Service for the Blind. This agency (not a library) acts as the machine lending agency and provides the Radio Talking Book Service, a radio reading service which broadcasts 20 hours a day. The radio program covers the reading of newspapers, current magazines, best seller books and some feature news. Volunteers also transcribe textbooks for students. | 12,000 | 14,000 | $12,633 | $177,625 |
| MN | 12 Regional Public Libraries | Services to the Handicapped. Books-by-mail to the disabled, $18,000; purchase of large print books, $6,000. | not given | | $24,000 | $ 24,000 |
| MO | State | Service to the Physically Handicapped. The Library continued to develop its computer based records-keeping system, made the services known statewide, and maintained liaison with groups concerned with the handicapped. The regional library was moved to larger facilities which have allowed for a readers' room for the first | 7,738 | 7,738 | $47,725 | $296,725 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures<br>LSCA | <br>Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MO | State (cont'd) | time; the room will be enhanced with income from a benefactor's $100,000 bequest. The regional library director has been meeting with groups and organizations across the state to inform them of the services. Circulation was 346,669. | | | | |
| MS | State | Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. Four editions of the newsletter, The Reading Light, were produced and distributed to all users of the services. Twenty workshops and programs were conducted for public libraries, civic clubs, school personnel and volunteers. Friends of Handicapped Readers raised $3,000 for the recording program. A volunteer in McComb has set up a recording studio in his home to record books for the handicapped. Deposit collections in public libraries rose to 239, from 226 in the previous year. Public service announcements were mailed to organizations which work with or represent the handicapped; this effort generated response mostly from persons with organic dysfunctions rather than paraplegics. A bibliography, The World of the Disabled, was published to help the handicapped cope with barriers in | 3,378 | 5,942 | $47,270 | $105,627 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MS | State (cont'd) | education, housing, transportation, rehabilitation and employment, and to make the public more aware of disabilities. | | | | |
| MT | State | Braille Service to the Blind. Braille service was provided to 29 users through a contract with the Multi-State Center in Utah at a cost of $35 per patron. The objective of using a questionnaire to determine braille users satisfaction with the service and to solicit their suggestions for improvements was not achieved. | 30 | 30 | $ 1,015 | $ 1,015 |
| MT | State | Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. A user questionnaire was mailed to all users; 71% of those responding rated services as very good, and 22% rated them as good. Circulation was 51,872 and 76 new users were added. | 1,408 | 1,600 | $62,484 | $ 91,051 |
| NE | State | Blind and Physically Handicapped Services. The Advisory Committee made two major recommendations to the Library: to automate library procedures and to close the subregional library at Hastings. This closing left only the North Platte Public Library serving as a subregional library for service to the handicapped. The collection numbers more than 80,000 | 4,351 | 5,578 | $48,700 | $256,635 |

# LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| NE | State (cont'd) | items with a circulation of 134,056. The Library produced and distributed *Magazines in Special Formats, an annotated catalog describing* more than 70 magazines available in recorded format. Approximately 75 braille users are served through a contract with the Utah Library Commission; a 1982 user survey showed that most of the users found the service effective. The Library maintains a toll-free telephone service 24 hours a day. Publicity was carried out through a slide-tape presentation, public service announcements, a newsletter and fund raising events sponsored by consumer groups. Such as half-price haircuts with proceeds to the Library and a benefit performance of a play; exhibits and presentations made at conventions and meetings. There was also "Fun Factory" a summer reading program for disabled children. | | | | |
| NJ | State | Deaf Awareness. This project to extend and improve public library services to deaf persons included designation of 17 libraries as "deaf resource centers" received a TTY for use by the deaf and all libraries have at least one staff | | NA | $1,388 | $1,388 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NJ | State (cont'd) | member with some knowledge of sign language; 20 State Library-sponsored classes in basic sign language in three locations around the State, with 70 public libraries participating; a half day workshop on the history, diversity and use of TTYs held for all librarians involved in the program, with 60 persons attending. | | | | |
| NJ | State | Strengthening Library Services to the Blind and Handicapped. The major event by far was the Library's move into its new award-winning facility, a $6,500,000 building shared with the Records Storage Center of the State Library. The Library's hours of opening have been increased from 40 to 48-1/2 hours a week. Meetings were held on Deaf Awareness for Public Libraries, the Kurzweil Reading Machine and a kite-making party for children. The Library initiated two new functions: machine lending, and a reading service which will use an aural channel of the Public Television to broadcast books, magazines and newspapers up to 8 hours daily to handicapped readers in the central part of the State. | 8,900 | 9,814 | $114,023 | $353,969 |

# LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| NJ | State (cont'd) | The first full-time children's librarian was hired. A service information package was sent to all libraries in the State. Six libraries received Kurzweil Machines, and training sessions were held for staff and the public. | | | | |
| NY | Chautauqua-Cattaraugus Library System | UPDATE Radio Reading Service. Provides recreational and information material through sub-channel FM radio broadcasts to persons who cannot read standard print due to physical/visual handicaps. A user survey showed that the most popular programs were: local newspaper readings on a daily basis, shopping ads and current books. The listeners reported that they liked to listen to current books so that when their friends and/or relatives discussed them, they could participate in the discussions. The service includes access to a Kurzweil Reading machine. UPDATE broadcasts 55 hours each week. | 228 | 240 | $20,750 | $20,750 |
| NY | New York Public Library | Service to the blind and physically handicapped. Circulation was 222,173. This service covers 7 counties in the New York City greater metropolitan area. Accomplishments include: a draft of the R.F.Q. for the acquisition of a recording | 8,000 | 17,888 | $120,000 | $120,000 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NY | New York Public Library (cont'd) | booth for the local production of books on tape has been completed; plans were completed for the publication of a bibliography of large print books which will also list information on other libary services avilable for print-handicapped persons. Data from a survey of nursing homes, hospitals, and senior citizens centers was used to develop the draft of a new Institution Brochure/Application; training and assistance was offered users in the use of the Kurzweil Reading Machine and other aids. | | | | |
| NY | Ramapo Catskill Library System | Radio vision--a radio reading service. Three tape recorders were replaced with higher grade models which upgraded the studio production facilities. More than 60 volunteers come to the studio weekly for live broadcasting of the news or to record programs. A $15,000 grant from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the Department of Commerce paid for 300 new radio receivers allowing for the doubling of the number of listeners. The 20-hour broadcast day is made possible through linkages with the National Public Radio and Intouch Radio Reading Service in New York City. | 400 | 400 | $11,352 | $11,352 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| NY | State | Service to the blind and physically handicapped. A collection of 497,119 special media items was maintained which had a circulation of 370,490. Services included a quarterly newsletter (in Braille, cassette and large print editions) was sent to 25,600 readers, libraries and other agencies. Readers advisory services, including five book talks were provided via toll-free telephone lines, with the recording device receiving 6,291 inquiries, and messages related to services. The Kurzweil Machine program activities included: the appointment of a statewide coordinator for the program, training of 22 persons to serve as trainers in machine usage; statewide seminar on ways to attract users through increased publicity about the KRM and providing easy access to it; new locations for 5 machines to increase use, they are a Board of Cooperative Educational Services (serves school districts), a community college, a school for the blind and central libraries. | 25,591 | 26,000 | $115,161 | $414,039 |
| NC | State | Physically Handicapped, Blind & Other--Statewide Library Program. LSCA made possible the operation of a truck to carry mail to the Post Office, the printing of a large-type newsletter mailed bimonthly to all patrons of the Regional Library, and the employment | 9,400 | 10,000 | $32,397 | $482,121 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NC | State (cont'd) | of temporary personnel to help with special projects in the library. During most of FY 1982 the results of the reconsolidation of materials and patrons formerly served by the subregional library into the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped were felt. The shift created an immediate 20% increase in the number of readers served. To cope with the increase the State General Assembly approved 3 of 5 new positions requested. The 2 positions denied were for mail clerks causing a very trying year for that service. Mail room clerks had to handle an extra 55,819 pieces of mail, and inspect 31,249 more cassettes than in the previous year. Circulation in FY 1982 was 5.3% over that of the combined Regional/Subregional circulation for 1981. The volunteer recording program was reorganized, with the result that the training program is more efficient, a volunteer's progress can be monitored better and more clerical volunteers have been recruited. The goals set for this project were exceeded: | | | | |

| | Goal | Actual |
|---|---|---|
| Volunteer-produced books | 10 | 57 titles |
| Newsletter issues | 5 | 6 |
| Increase in circulation | 500 | 55,819 |

Over 14,000 telephone calls were received.

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| | | | | | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | LSCA | Total |
| ND | State | Statewide services to the blind and physically handicapped. The Talking Book Service is provided under contract by the Regional Library for the Blind operated by the South Dakota State Library in Pierre. Large print books, tapes of music, drama and talks on educational subjects are made available through a supplemental mail service. During the reporting period a new half-time person provided outreach and promotional services to inform eligible persons of the service and worked to maintain good service to current users. Through her efforts the number of users increased from 810 in September 1981 to 1,165 in September, 1982. | 1,165 | 1,165 | $73,634 | $73,634 |
| OH | State | Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. The consultant provided technical assistance to public libraries, presentations and response to mail and telephone requests. Brochures about services were distributed. The former consultant who retired in December 1981 was not replaced immediately causing disruptions in communications overall. Her successor has additional duties as consultant for institutional libraries and liaison for one library cooperative. Service to the handicapped is provided through two regional libraries: Cincinnati and Cleveland. The Cincinnati unit moved to new facilities with a minimal | 17,939 | 17,939 | $40,510 | $947,164 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| OH | State (cont'd) | interruption of service and added a browsing area. Both regional libraries: maintained toll free telephone service; published a monthly newsletter; developed public information programs; contacted groups and agencies which work with handicapped; had substantial increases in circulation (Cincinnati 19% to 268,580, Cleveland 16% to 518,445). In addition, Cleveland reorganized its operation and speeded up patron registration and the turnaround time for response to requests. | | | | |
| OH | Westerville Public Library | Ohio Resource Center for the Hearing Impaired and Deaf. A monthly newsletter was published; presentations were made to organizations and deaf and hearing-impaired persons. TTY services include: computerized TTY news service; a TTY in the Reference Department for incoming calls; a TTY designed to link TTY/telephone messages between deaf and hearing people; a TTY in the Deaf Services Office so that deaf persons can call the project director for information regarding the project. Inservice sessions were conducted for the staff. Sign language classes included a children's summer class and a session for employees of a local bank. More than 300 people participated in Deaf Awareness Month | | | $67,103 | $97,564 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| OH | Western Public Library (cont'd) | sponsored by the library in October. A project advisory group is functioning, and more than 50 organizations participated in the library's programs and services. The major strengths of the project have been in the areas of public relations and community involvement. Support by business and community leaders as well as library patrons have contributed greatly to the project's success. | | | | |
| OK | State | Blind and Physically Handicapped. A video program was developed for helping teachers understand visually handicapped student's needs in public schools. Book inventory was expanded and audio capability for book production improved. | 4,000 | 4,000 | $25,179 | $ 25,179 |
| PA | Philadelphia and Pittsburgh | Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Statewide service is provided by regional libraries in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh which coordinate their programs so as to complement each other. Pittsburgh takes responsibility for computerized systems improvements at both libraries as well as handling magazine mailing problems. Philadelphia handles publication of a joint newsletter and the Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS) project. During FY'82 they collaborated on the beginning of an LSCA project to | 12,500 | 20,000 | $64,780 | $1,194,370 |

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| PA | Philadelphia and Pittsburgh (cont'd) | use light pens to discharge materials, and jointly reviewed the State library collection, circulation, and interlibrary loan procedures as they apply to the provision of materials in large print format. The information derived will be used to improve the service. LSCA also funded the upgrading of the hardware for the computer systems and software improvements, as well as the completion of the BRS installation. The Philadelphia facilities were restored, obsolete furniture and equipment discarded and files weeded. Circulation exceeded 700,000, a 11.6% increase, with the major growth in magazine service. Braille service was continued to West Virginia. Programs included a 7 month braille transcription course with 4 persons being certified as braillists, and braille classes for the newly blind. The program on "Computers and the Visually Handicapped" was attended by 60 primarily blind computer programmers who learned about computer equipment from 5 participating computer companies and how the library's computerized circulation system can be used by blind persons. Item: desperately needed is a centralized clearinghouse for information on what programs are available for blind individuals interested in computers. In | | | | |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PA | Philadelphia and Pittsburgh (cont'd) | other areas one staff member maintains contact with the Spanish-speaking and 25 children participated in the Vacation Reading Club. Many school visits and telephone contacts were made also. In Pittsburgh a major accomplishment was the production and distribution of 3 issues of the newsletter. The Library assisted 139 college students and others in locating 482 textbooks or special materials, and 12 children participated in the Summer Vacation Reading Club. | | | | |
| RI | State | Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. An elevator was installed to make all three floors of the library accessible to the handicapped. Publicity on the service was carried out through an exhibit at the State Library and Educational Media Associations meetings as well as radio and television spot announcements. Large print book user information was entered into the automated circulation system. Cooperation was maintained with the Rhode Island Radio Information Service and programs prepared for broadcast. Circulation was 81,261. Staff members were trained in the use of a State provided TTY to communicate with the deaf, thus initiating a new service. The TTY was demonstrated also at a meeting | 2,040 | 2,800 | $82,230 | $126,365 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| RI | State (cont'd) | of System personnel, however, there is no funding to support a strong program for service to the deaf. Publications in large print format were purchased to strengthen the book collection. | | | | |
| SC | State | Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The service has been plagued by inadequate facilities and an unrealistically small staff. Several new developments may alleviate the situation: the library has been assigned a larger space and the State Budget and Control Board will recommend to the 1983 General Assembly that the State fund two positions now Federally funded. The possibility of automating several functions may also relieve staff pressure. The collection numbers 115,244 talking books, cassettes and large print books. Circulation was 131,659, an increase of 6,551 over the previous year. A second supplement to the second edition of the Large Print Books list was published. Publicity was received through all the media, agencies serving the handicapped, speaking engagements and word of mouth. Public libraries statewide are very active in supporting this service through publicity and patron contacts. Communications between the Library and its patrons is maintained through a toll-free In-WATS telephone line, a quarterly large print newsletter, and correspondence. | 7,166 | 7,166 | $40,917 | $195,534 |

# LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SC | State | Service to the Deaf. Grants of $1,900 each were made to Charleston and Richland County Libraries; $1,800 was granted to Spartanburg County Library. These grants covered books about deafness and sign language and purchase of telecommunications devices for the deaf (TDDs). Greenville County Library, which already had a TDD, was granted $250 for books about deafness and sign language. All State Library activities were accomplished except for the compilation of a comprehensive list of sign language interpreters. Each of the grantee libraries has staff with knowledge of basic sign language and other staff members are enrolled in sign language courses. Publicity on the service was sent to all agencies and organizations in the State serving or with an interest in deaf and hearing-impaired persons. A workshop on library services for the deaf and hearing-impaired was held at the State Library. There were a total of 45 TDD reference calls. In some cases the identification of TDD users was nearly impossible, making personal contact with the target audience difficult. Services planned for the future include story hours in sign language for children and captioned film programs. | | | $4,404 | $4,404 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SD | State | Handicapped. This State provides service to North Dakotans under contract with the North Dakota State Library. Both States provide Braille service through a contract with the Utah State Library. Circulation for both Dakotas was 111,271 and 1,440 pieces of playback equipment were shipped; nearly 11,000 contacts were made with users by in-WATS telephone, mail and and personal contact; 41 volunteer narrators produced 474 recorded books, of which 81 were textbooks, during 3,753 hours of donated time. There was a 47% increase in the number of equipment repairs made in-house, reflecting a decreased reliance on volunteers and a corresponding increase in staff repair skills. Acquisitions included 12,997 recorded books and 303 large print textbooks, as well as the recorded edition of the World Book Encyclopedia. Information from the Encyclopedia which may be needed by an individual is located through an index, duplicated onto a cassette and sent to the requestor. | 1,165 | 1,165 | $104,557 | $127,780 |
| TN | Memphis Public Library | West Tennessee Talking Library (WTTL). Broadcasts 126 hours per week as a radio reading service to persons living within a 60 mile radius of Memphis. The 260 | 1,600 | 4,800 | $25,000 | $25,000 |

# LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TN | Memphis Public Library (cont'd) | volunteer radio announcers gave over 35,000 hours of work. WTTL received the largest National Telecommunications Information Agency grant of any radio reading service, $45,765, part of which was used to purchase 370 receivers. However, applications for service continued to rise to a degree where the newly purchased receivers would reduce the waiting list by only 60%. Receivers are distributed at the rate of 20 per day. More than 1,000 persons are on the waiting list; 100 died before receiving their speakers. An Emergency Weather Broadcast is Programmed to interrupt any program, at any time, through a staff built device that responds automatically to a special code provided by the National Weather Watch; no radio operator is needed. WTTL is the only radio station for the blind in the country to provide this service. The local Lions Foundation provides generous support as do other sources of private and public funds, yet more than 1,000 potential users cannot be served at the present funding level. | | | | |
| TN | Nashville/ Davidson Public Library | Library Service to the Deaf. Provides service for the deaf, their families, and agencies serving them. One of the three project personnel is fluent in | | 4,763 | $25,000 | $25,000 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| TN | Nashville/ Davidson Public Library (cont'd) | sign language. Teletypewriters and telephones are used to convey news of national and local interest. All items are prepared for a fifth-grade reading level. There is a collection of signed films and signed story hours are given for children. Public information packets are widely distributed to publicize this statewide service. A 15-hour-per-month WATS line is used for providing information of interest to the audience, and receiving calls for information and referral. There were 2,925 calls. The staff work with all major agencies serving the deaf in the State. The evaluation summary shows that: 1. The regular Library Service for the Deaf in Nashville has been continued successfully. 2. Publicity folders, an audio-visual slide presentation, a new brochure, a Statewide Directory, a Film Catalogue, and a Bibliography of Print Resources have been developed. 3. Numerous talks have been made to club groups, workshops, and various civic agencies publicizing the service. 4. The books, films, and TDD News Service are being used by both deaf and hearing patrons. 5. A mailout publicizing the service has gone out to all Public Libraries in the State. 6. Libraries are being contacted on a systematic basis. | | | | |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| TN | Nashville/ Davidson Public | WPLN Talking Library. A radio reading service covering a radius of 85 miles around Nashville. A total of 6,369 hours of programming were broadcast which included 534 public service announcements, 1,027 hours of magazines, 2,125 hours of newspapers and 157 books. Over 80% of the programming was done locally. Most of the locally produced reading programs were done by 287 volunteers who gave 9,667 hours. At year's end there were 1,381 receivers in use in 34 counties. Evaluation of the service included 172 telephone interviews with the following findings: 69 reported being "all-time" listeners, 112 listened every morning to the newspaper, 92 listened to the newspaper in the afternoon, while only 135 reported listening to both; 120 listen primarily to magazines and books during the evening hours, and 120 listen to the Shopping Basket. This survey indicates that the broadcast of newspapers and advertisements are the most popular, with talk features and programs offering practical information as second. The P.I.R.A.T.E.S. at the State Penitentiary are still assisting in the duplication and production of the braille calendar to supplement the printed calendar. With the loss of a full-time engineer, the Talking Library can no longer make its own repairs on its receivers which | 1,354 | 1,354 | $25,000 | $25,000 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| | | | | | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | LSCA | Total |
| TN | Nashville/ Davidson Public (cont'd) | are now being sent back to the factory. (The sensitive nature of these receivers makes it virtually impossible to train volunteers to repair them.) The Talking Library also exchanges tapes with other member stations of the Association of Radio Reading Services. All of the LSCA funds are used for salaries covering 4 of the 9 positions of record. The State Library judges this to be an exemplary program, serving as the prototype and central unit for statwide radio service to the physically handicapped. The project is well planned and operated with standards of very high quality. | | | | |
| TN | State | Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Four objectives were totally or partially completed in FY 1982. An information program included 17 exhibits of the library viewed by over 3,000 persons, and involvement with 30 organizations through meetings, programs and exhibits. The installation of an automated program for routine procedures at the Regional Library will be completed in FY 1983. Plans are underway to expand the two existing radio reading services to cover the entire State. Circulation of materials (talking books, braille, cassettes, and large print books) was 168,911. Present staff is hard pressed to do what is needed, and is | 7,120 | 7,503 | $72,617 | $271,131 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TN | State (cont'd) | unable to give the personal attention to requests that they deserve, because of a severe shortage of personnel. Approximately 27% of the funding for this project is from LSCA, including one position. Loss of LSCA would eliminate that position, discontinue the development of the automated circulation system and the WATS line, eliminate purchases of large-print books, cut travel, printing, supplies and maintenance. | 2,100 | 2,700 | $93,900 | $254,458 |
| UT | State | Services for Blind and Physically Handicapped. Accomplishments include: circulation of 135,000 books to 4,000 patrons; 325 volunteer-recorded textbooks for blind students; telephone pioneers repaired over 300 pieces of playback equipment; 240 large print and 48 braille textbooks were added to the collection; the Radio Reading service continued to broadcast 9 hours a day, added and trained 8 more volunteer readers and continued to provide information of particular interest to the deaf. The service exceeded its objectives for the year by providing services to every handicapped person in the state. | | | | |
| VT | State | Services for the Handicapped. Circulation was 70,968, up from 70,471 the previous year, this includes 639 pieces of equipment. Volunteers record Vermont books and Vermont Life and | 1,700 | 1,700 | $20,894 | $47,908 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| VT | State (cont'd) | Country Journal. In cooperation with State and local officials, the program provides recordings of minutes of public meetings, legislation and voter information. The trial program to provide bilingual materials, especially French-Canadian, to the general population was not successful. The demand for bilingual materials is in nursing homes and homes for the elderly, especially in the Northern part of the State. Large print and recorded books in French have been purchased to meet this need. In addition, taped titles have been provided in Spanish, Sweddish, Italian and Yiddish to a few regular borrowers. HOSPICE, begun in 1979, acquires and disseminates materials and acts as an information and referral service for information on alternative care for the terminally ill. Publicity was carried out through: radio and television announcements, a booth at the Tunbridge World's Fair, and a major exhibit at a State conference for parents of visually handicapped children. | | | | |
| VA | State | Service to the visually and physically handicapped. Service was adversely affected by budget cuts in state funds which resulted in two part-time employees being laid off and reduction in hours of two other part-time workers. Large print books, magnifying readers and other equipment to aid the visually impaired were purchased and placed in public libraries. | 2,274 | 2,272 | $31,211 | $116,211 |

# LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
## FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VA | State (cont'd) | Problem areas were: not enough staff to handle the workload, not enough titles in the subject areas of religion, humor, short stories, poetry, westerns, sea stories and insufficient funding. | | | | |
| WA | State | Services to the Physically Handicapped. Statewide service is provided through a service contract with the Seattle Public Library. More than 250 volunteers contributed 25,760 hours of time. Over 415 deposit collections extend service through institutions and other libraries. A borrower newsletter was published, and the Library assisted in producing and distributing recorded and braille editions of the State Voter's pamphlets. Circulation averaged 14,776 books each month and nearly 4,500 pieces of equipment were issued along with 444 aids and appliance. The Braille Program benefited from foundation grants allowing for brailling of the new Borrower Handbook among other improvements. The Radio Reading Service provides 89 hours of programming to more than 1,200 listeners. Plans are under way to expand the service to the Spokane area. | 6,375 | 7,515 | $49,000 | $456,501 |
| WV | State | Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped. A twenty four hour toll free Wats line was maintained for the convenience of individuals using the service. The needs of Braille | 2,294 | 2,840 | $10,480 | $181,625 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| | | | | | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | LSCA | Total |
| WV | State (cont'd) | readers continued to be met through a contract with the Philadelphia Free Library with 120 readers registered for that service. Attempts to meet specific requests from patrons and to expand the variety of reading material available resulted in the duplication of 3,535 tapes. On March 1, 1982 the West Virginia Library Commission began broadcasting "Hears To You", a radio reading service, aired Monday through Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30p.m. This service provides current information with an emphasis on local newspaper coverage. Over 400 listeners have received the pretuned radio receivers necessary to hear these broadcasts. Support for the growth of the service has been increased through the development of an active volunteer readers group; the formation of a Program Advisory Committee; and the organization of a fund raising group, the Friends of the West Virginia Radio Reading Service. In addition, during the past year efforts were directed toward providing the wide range of library services available at public libraries to the print handicapped. The State's holdings were 137,602 volumes and 5,790 machines. Total circulation was 226,270. Total expenditures include $27,750 from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration for the purchase of radio receivers. | | | | |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| WI | Arrowhead Library System | Services to the Hearing Impaired. Considering the limited funding and the lack of extra staff, the project resulted in the successful installation and demonstration of telecommunication devices for the deaf in the Beloit and Janesville public libraries. Publicity and public relations were strong. Demonstrated was the "difficult to reach" nature of the deaf and severely hearing impaired population and the need to find library personnel who can penetrate successfully what is a very separate group in our society. | | 9,005 | $3,309 | $3,309 |
| GU | Territorial | Service to the Handicapped. This library provides services not only to Guam residents but also to those handicapped persons who live in the Northern Marianas the Trust Territory. The collection include braille books, disc, cassette talking books and the playback equipment for them; it is on loan from the Hawaii State Library. There were 219 items circulated to 26 users. | 26 | 26 | $4,812 | $17,479 |
| PR | State | Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Services are provided from a central facility in San Juan aided by depository libraries in 9 locations. In FY 1982 272 presentations were made to provide information about the service to the public and to | 1,276 | 1,487 | $41,126 | $67,694 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| PR | State (cont'd) | social agency representatives. Two new deposit collections were established in Utuado and Rio Grande; 189 new patrons were added. Circulation was 5,206. | | | | |
| VI | State | Services to Blind and Physically Handicapped. To provide better accessibility to the disabled, the headquarters of this service was moved from St. Thomas to Frederiksted on St. Croix; branch libraries are maintained in St. Thomas and in christiansted. St. Croix; a bilingual technician assists the librarian in Frederiksted. Recording of local history and other materials is underway along with the development of a reference collection on disabilities. The value of the taping service was illustrated in the instance of a woman, born blind, who is employed by the Legislature; she used the service to have recorded the manual which she uses in her work as research assistant responsible for information on disabilities. | 150 | 150 | $28,678 | $61,702 |
| WY | State | Services to Blind and Physically Handicapped. Talking Books and Braille materials are provided through a contract with the Utah State Library. The Wyoming State Library maintains a collection of large print books, publishes a catalog of them which persons use to order the books by mail; 166 titles were added during the year and circulation was 4,785. The Library | 1,283 | 1,283 | $19,144 | $36,581 |

## LSCA FUNDED SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED
FY 82

| State | Library | Project | Blind | Total Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| WY | State (cont'd) | also catalogs and stores a collection of large print textbooks which are distributed by the State Department of Education Division for the Visually Handicapped. This Division also dispenses to its clients magnifiers and page turners bought with LSCA funds and stored in the Wyoming State Library. | | | | |

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
CENTER FOR LIBRARIES AND EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT
DIVISION OF LIBRARY SERVICES
STATE AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES BRANCH

# Services to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

## Fiscal Year 1982

By

Evaline Neff

The United States continues to be a haven for immigrants from many parts of the world. U.S. Census Bureau estimates based on 1980 data show that 13,956,077 people out of the total U.S. population of 226,545,805, or 6% were foreign born; of these, 4,296,504, or 1.9% of the total population "speak English not well or not at all". These immigrants with limited English-speaking ability need help not only in acquiring and/or improving their knowledge of English, but also in getting information on how to cope with life in a society very different from theirs. Libraries are among the agencies which have developed resources and programs to ease some of the fundamental adjustments immigrants must make. A federally funded library program assists in this effort.

The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) (P.L. 84-597, as amended) is a State formula grant program which fosters library and information services through public libraries acting singly and in cooperation with other types of libraries, such as those in schools, colleges and universities, museums and industry. The Education Amendments of 1974 amended LSCA to add a program priority for service to areas of high concentrations of persons of limited English-speaking ability. The majority of the projects funded under the limited English-speaking priority are for programs to serve Spanish-speaking communities.

The purpose of LSCA Title I is to assist the States and Territories in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate. To be eligible for its annual allotment, a State or Territory must submit a program for the use of the funds; in each, the funds are administered by the legally authorized State Library Administrative Agency.

In Fiscal Year 1982 twenty-three States and three Territories awarded grants to fund 49 projects to provide cultural and library services to an estimated 2,631,329 persons of limited English-speaking ability; nineteen of these States and Territories provided services for Spanish-speaking persons. Total expenditures of $4,170,212 for these services were reported, of which $2,789,328 were from LSCA funds; $1,612,884, or 58% of those LSCA funds were used for projects designed to serve Hispanic persons. The remainder of the projects were multilingual, many of which included service to Hispanics. Most project reports, however, did not prorate amounts spent for service to each ethnic group.

States and Territories use State and local monies also to serve limited English-speaking populations. Many of these specialized services were initiated with LSCA funding and subsequently were, and remain, supported with nonfederal funds.

No fewer than twenty-seven languages were covered in the language programs provided by libraries: American Indian dialects, Arabic, Cambodian, Chamorro, Chinese, Danish, Farsi, Filipino, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hindi, Hmong, Italian, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Laotian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Thai, Vietnamese, Yiddish.

The library projects for limited English-speaking communities on the attached list were funded wholly or partly under LSCA in Fiscal Year 1982. Services varied, but included generally:

- Information and referral programs via telephone.
- Provision of books, magazines and audiovisual materials in foreign languages, with some in both the foreign language and English.
- Story telling for children in foreign languages, live, and recorded for telephone Dial-a-Story programs.
- Cultural programs featuring non English-speaking authors and artists whose works are available for loan, or are on exhibit at libraries.
- Outreach programs to provide library materials and information to Indian reservations, migrant camps and community centers.
- Training of library personnel in providing services to bilingual communities (includes the hiring of bilingual personnel).
- English-as-a-second-language classes.
- Information programs featuring specialists and community leaders on topics of a practical nature such as survival skills.
- Publications such as directories, brochures, and pamphlets in a foreign language and English dealing with sources of information useful to ethnic groups.
- Bibliographic data base building.

The project histories and evaluations reveal problems and trends. Some of the problems cited were:

- Difficulty in acquiring materials in foreign languages and their high costs. Acquisition problems include the delays encountered by U.S. jobbers in stocking titles, short supplies of titles published by foreign publishers and the depletion of stocks by the time titles are listed in U.S. catalogs and review services.

- Inferior book bindings requiring initial and early rebinding.
- Cataloging of materials by staff who are not familiar with foreign language publications.

Some of the trends that emerged are:

- Many bilingual programs started as demonstrations. Some of those that were successful at identifying, reaching, and serving target groups are now funded from State and local sources.
- Initially some states made grants to a number of libraries for the purchase of materials in foreign languages. Subsequently, grants were made to one library to develop one collection to service the entire State such as occurs in Louisiana and both of the Carolinas.

Some notable projects are:

- California--The Spanish Language Data Base. A bilingual data base was created to meet the information needs of Spanish-speaking people within and beyond California. The goals are to facilitate selection, acquisition, organization and dissemination of materials, bibliographic and statistical information for libraries. Activities include the publication of LECTOR, a selection tool for Spanish language publications; an automated acquisitions and cataloging system for Spanish language monographs; Spanish equivalents of Library of Congress subject headings; and an on-line retrieval system for periodical publications.
- New Jersey--Newark Public Library has an information and referral service related to Hispanic concerns which is available to any library with Spanish-speaking patrons. The Library has received many kudos from organizations serving Hispanic populations.
- New York--New York Public Library published a Directory of Community Services in the Bronx, Manhattan and Staten Island in English and Spanish, 1982, revised edition.
- North Carolina--The Foreign Language Center is a statewide program operated by the Cumberland Public Library. The project has developed one of the best nonprint multi-language collections in the Southeast. The project director has done a great deal of work with appropriate organizations, resulting in some exceptional outreach efforts. This Center has materials in more than 50 languages, from Afrikaans to Zulu.

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CA | Alameda Cty | Spanish Language Data Base. The project facilitates and increases bilingual access to library materials and information services for the Spanish-speaking in California. Some 12 city and county libraries having significant Spanish collections have been contributing to the data base since 1977. Delayed receipt of records from some libraries limited the total number of records added (23,400, slightly short of the 25,000 objective set for this reporting period.) Work continued on establishing an organization and governance structure for management of the data base, but the project did not realize an objective of achieving an independent funding base for continued support. | Spanish | 750,000 | $296,750 | $296,750 |
| CA | San Benito Cty | Rural Outreach. Provided service to the rural 50% of San Benito County living beyond the service area of the library's single outlet in Hollister. A bookmobile was acquired and additions made to a collection suitable for a rural, largely Spanish-speaking population. A citizen's committee raised local funds, and helped with extensive publicity and community contacts. Tea dances, a county fair booth, and children's programs were held. Staff training was needed in bookmobile outreach work and in processing of foreign language materials. Processing of Spanish language materials required | Spanish | 4,854 | $119,120 | $119,120 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| CA | San Benito Cty cont'd | more staff time than expected. Bookmobile service is being used for the first time in this area. The bookmobile, a converted motor home unit, did experience some failures. | | | | |
| CA | Santa Barbara Public | Ethnic Services Outreach. Activities included programming jointly sponsored with cultural education centers, library deposit collections in community centers, door-to-door contacts and field work to register new borrowers, ethnic resources collection development and library staff training. Community outreach and public relations efforts used bilingual video tapes and radio spots produced by the project. Nine collection sites were supplied with materials at least once a month; use was heavy but the loss rate ran as high as 90%. Almost 100 programs of various kinds (films, celebrations, talks) were presented, and audience evaluations were favorable. | Spanish | 4,000 | $54,000 | $54,000 |
| CA | Serra Library System | Serra Latino Services. The goal is to improve awareness of and access to library services by the Hispanic population of San Diego and Imperial Counties. Delays in filling project positions and replacement of the first Director resulted in staffing not being complete until the third quarter of the project year. Preliminary contacts were made | Spanish | 80,000 | $121,000 | $121,000 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| | | | | Number | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State** | **Library** | **Project** | **Language(s)** | **People Served** | **LSCA** | **Total** |
| CA | Serra Library System cont'd | and first publicity issued. The National City Library collection was surveyed and additional materials selected. The project worked with the Spanish Language Data Base in some cooperative acquisition and processing. The project will be continued next year. | | | | |
| CA | South State Cooperative/ Los Angeles Cty | (ASIA) Asian Shared Information and Acquisitions. A cooperative acquisition and cataloging service for materials purchased in 4 Asiatic languages. A multi-linqual staff was assembled at the Los Angeles County Library to purchase materials for the cooperating libraries and process them in the RLIN data base. Printed catalogs in the major languages were produced. One thousand titles each in Chinese, Japanese and Korean and 625 in Vietnamese were added. Some 15,000 volumes were shipped to the libraries. | Chinese<br>Japanese<br>Korean<br>Vietnamese | 185,000 | $468,272 | $468,272 |
| CA | State | Minority Recruitment Training Program. Scholarship awards are made to library sponsors for candidates in either the Master of Library Science or the Library Technical Assistance Program. Seven Spanish surnamed persons were recipients. The State Library also co-sponsored a management institute for ethnic minority librarians. It focused | Spanish | 7 | $19,200 | $19,200 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| CA | State cont'd | on the development of planning, budgeting and technological skills for entry and middle level management professionals in all types of libraries. The institute was rated very effective by the majority of the participants. Major criticism was that not enough time was allowed to pursue topics in greater depth. | | | | |
| CO | Jefferson Cty | Asian Library Catalog. Production of an automated catalog that lists the materials in the Asian collection of the Villa Library. Funds were used for catalog production (programming, tapes, 1 copy of the catalog in book form and 200 copies of the 4 Asian catalogs on microfiche and binding necessary for collection preservation). The catalogs have been distributed to all public libraries in the State, making the collection available to all residents. The Asian collection contains more than 1,000 titles, newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets in print and recorded formats. The materials were cataloged by a staff of 10 Asian translators who integrated the Asian and English language entries for author, title and subject. The multiple language referencing in the computerized catalog makes it possible for Asian persons to locate materials on their own. The collection grew out of a service that began as a tutorial program to teach basic | Cambodian<br>Chinese<br>Hmong<br>Japanese<br>Korean<br>Laotian<br>Thai<br>Vietnamese | 12,000 | $3,486 | $3,486 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CO | Jefferson Cty cont'd | English and survival skills to refugees. Use of the materials has been very heavy. | | | | |
| DE | Sussex Cty Milton | Spanish Collection. The purpose was to was to serve the Hispanic community by furnishing Spanish language materials and English-as-a-Second Language assistance. Planning the project involved representatives from State and Community agencies and businesses. Book orders have been placed and magazine subscriptions initiated. A school district adult education instructor has brought many of her English classes to the library. Publicity has been by word of mouth only, because few of the books ordered have arrived. Community response, including that of business leaders, has been favorable. Delays in getting the book orders filled were caused by the jobber ceasing to handle books in Spanish and sending the orders to another supplier. The project will be continued with local funds which includes plans to have films showings and other types of program in Spanish. | Spanish | NA | $3,200 | $4,862 |
| DC | DC Public | Hispanic Technician. The number of persons with Spanish surnames registering for library cards increased during the year. Highlights were: Seminars on the Continental Plan of Jose de San Martin, with the Ambassador | Spanish | Not Given | $9,805 | $9,805 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DC | DC Public cont'd | of Argentina attending the event; a conference on "Spanish Language and the Humanities" brought more than 100 person to the Mt. Pleasant branch; the taping of children's stories in Spanish for the Dial-a-Story program which broadcasts stories in Spanish for a week at a time six times a year; a cultural program which included an exhibit of paintings and crafts by Latin American artists, and a performance of dances from El Salvador. | | | | |
| FL | Miccosukee Community Library | Service to Indians. (Native American). Accomplishment: purchase of high-interest/low reading level books; general simple format magazine subscriptions maintained; story hours and library skills programs for children, some of whom brought in their parents during a summer program; community art exhibits held in the library; a book fair was conducted to show the value of books in the home and over $800 worth of books were sold; a brochure was produced for an Open House to publicize the library and its services. | American Indian | 615 | $8,000 | $21,000 |
| HI | State | Kalihi-Palama Family Program. Materials were purchased with emphasis on easy-to-read texts dealing with topics such as consumer awareness and medical and banking language. The collection at this branch | Cambodian<br>Filipino<br>Hmong<br>Korean<br>Vietnamese | 5,000 | $34,258 | $34,258 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| HI | State cont'd | is becoming an island-wide resource on easy-to-read information and English-as-a-Second Language guidance. Meetings were held with 69 community groups, with more than 3,000 persons attending. The list of materials for people learning English or those tutoring immigrants was distributed to agencies concerned with helping immigrants, and to all adult community schools in the State. | | | | |
| LA | State | Service to persons with limited English-speaking ability. A strong central foreign language collection provides individuals with requested materials through inter-library loan; requests for materials not in the collection are filled through special order purchases. Information on the print and audio-visual materials is disseminated through bibliographies, acquisitions lists, and catalogs. | Chinese<br>French<br>German<br>Greek<br>Italian<br>Japanese<br>Korean<br>Portugese<br>Spanish | 90,000 | $2,000 | $2,000 |
| MA | Samuel S. Pollard Memorial, Lowell | Services to Indo-Chinese newcomers. The current and anticipated influx of Indo-Chinese prompted the Library to expand its foreign language collection to include languages of this group. In addition to providing bilingual, foreign language and controlled vocabulary materials, the library duplicated music tapes owned by the Indo- | Khmer<br>Vietnamese | NA | $2,444 | $2,444 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MA | Samuel S. Pollard Memorial Lowell cont'd | Chinese refugees and made them available to the community. Initial figures for the project indicated a strong desire for Khmer (Cambodian) materials. A sudden shift to a demand for Vietnamese materials in July is attributed to word-of-mouth publicity in the community. Circulation figures continue to rise. The project will be continued as part of the Library's commitment to ethnic services. | | | | |
| MA | Worcester Public | Multi-Language Outreach. There is an increasing and sustained use of foreign language materials in Worcester and in many of the 69 area libraries which depend on worcester for backup services and materials. Nearly 1,900 books were purchased and a significant number of additional books were distributed to the dozen libraries participating in the project. These latter titles represent standard works of reference and non-fiction to be supplemented by rotating collections. All area libraries will receive printed catalogs of these materials and a list of multi-language community agencies and organizations. Publicity includes an attractive poster and brochure. During the course of the project, modifications were made based on the identification of Greek and Lithuanian as additional languages needed, | Cambodian<br>Finnish<br>French<br>German<br>Greek<br>Italian<br>Laotian<br>Lithuanian<br>Polish<br>Spanish<br>Vietnamese | NA | $27,281 | $27,281 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| MA | Worcester Public cont'd | the special complexities involved in ordering, processing and publicizing foreign language materials; additional funds for binding were required because of the poor bindings common to books produced outside of the United States. Workshops were held in three locations to increase awareness of resources and needs, as well as to explain the core collection and rotating collections. | | | | |
| MI | Oak Park Public | Russian Language Collection. During the past few years there was a significant influx of Russian immigrants who, though generally well-educated, did not speak English well enough to use the library's resources (they were interested especially in reading the works of dissident authors who were suppressed in Russia). The types of materials which they needed were not available anywhere in the State. The purpose of this project was to develop a collection of books, periodicals and newspapers which would meet some of those needs. The new collection was successful immediately and circulation was high. A number of problems surfaced early: book bindings were so inferior that some had to be rebound before their first circulation and many had to be rebound after only 2 or 3 circulations; many | Russian | 300 | $2,500 | $2,500 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MI | Oak Park Public cont'd | items borrowed were not returned when due, a fact attributed to several conditions--a borrowed item was often shared with friends and relatives, the high unemployment in the Detroit area caused some of the immigrants to relocate to other parts of the country (taking the books with them), they did not understand all of the library's rules because of the language barrier. Thus there was an unexpected high loss rate and the grant funds were spent more rapidly and for greater number of replacement items than had been anticipated. Though LSCA funding was not extended, the Library staff members are soliciting funds from local community agencies to build up the collections and continue this well-used and appreciated service. | | | | |
| MN | Kitchgami Regional Library | Service to Limited English-speaking. Purchase of basic materials and referral service from refugee resettlement offices to the library. | Vietnamese | not given | $ 400 | $ 400 |
| MN | Lake Agassiz Regional Library | Service to American Indians. Bookmobile service is provided to the reservation every other week. | American Indian | 2,000 | $6,500 | $6,500 |
| MN | Lake Agassiz Regional Library | Service to Limited English-speaking. Purchase of basic materials and referral service from refugee resettlement offices to the library. | Thai<br>Vietnamese | not given | $ 609 | $ 609 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| MO | St. Louis Public | Major resource grant. Purchase of foreign fiction to update the aged collection ($200 each for French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish). | French<br>German<br>Italian<br>Spanish<br>Russian | NA | $1,000 | $1,000 |
| NV | Humboldt Cty | Information Project. The grant was used to purchase Spanish language materials (193 books, 3 records, 6 slide/filmstrip kits). | Spanish | not given | $1,527 | $1,527 |
| NC | State Library | Statewide Library Program - Bilingual. Foreign Language Center - The primary objective of the North Carolina Foreign Language Center of the Cumberland County Public Library is to serve the multilingual needs of the residents of the State. The Center provides varied materials to a diverse and scattered public. Persons with limited or no English-speaking ability, or those whose preferred language is not English, are not concentrated into any one locale. Nor is there in North Carolina a particular ethnolinguistic group whose presence predominates the cultural scene. The main factors affecting collection development are demand, supply, and the state of the existing collection. Languages collected in 1981-1982, ranked in order of dollars spent, are: South Asia/Indian, Russian, Spanish, Japanese, Korean, German, French, | Chinese<br>French<br>Italian<br>Japanese<br>Portuguese<br>Spanish<br>Vietnamese<br>and 54 other languages | 40,000 | $21,800 | $21,800 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NC | State cont'd | Chinese, Vietnamese, Icelandic, Thai, Arabic, Greek, Italian, Latin, Hungarian, Persian, Dutch, Portuguese, and Polish. Substantial sums were spent to improve the linguistic and language teaching areas, along with English-as-a-Second-Language. In 1981-1982 the Center improved its collection of tapes for learning other languages, particularly English as a spoken and second language. Circulation of language learning materials is very active. The Foreign Language Center Newsletter is an informative and highly visible public relations and informational tool. Each month it highlights a specific resource of the center's collection. Circulation was 51,227 of which 42,729 were books. Circulation showed a 40.3 percent increase (over 29,911) from 1980-1981. Holdings totaled 22,440. There continues to be heavy demand for ESL materials and advice. The center tries to anticipate these demands, but acquisition of the necessary materials is often very difficult. A case in point is the need for materials for Polish refugees to learn American customs along with English. The Center made a microfiche copy of its entire card catalog and sent copies to every library system in the State. The high cost of foreign language materials is always a problem but the costs do not appear to be | | | | |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NC | State cont'd | rising. Location, selection and acquisition of materials remain the major problem hindering the collection of suitable books, records and tapes. One major problem is maintaining contacts, personal and institutional, with foreign-born persons who move into and out of the State a great deal; most of them have difficulty with English. Finally, as always there remains the difficulty of alerting people to the Center's existence and services. | | | | |
| NJ | Bergenfield Public | Let's talk. This project has tutored very successfully more than 300 non-English speaking persons during the past 3 years. At any given time 60 students and tutors are working together; some tutors work with two students, often from the same family. A strong collection of ESL materials has been developed, and the Library refers students who "graduate" from this program to the local Adult Education Program. | Spanish | 133 | $11,497 | $11,497 |
| NJ | Newark Public | Statewide Hispanic Services. Provides services for the Spanish-speaking statewide. Involves an Advisory Committee composed of librarians from across the State who advise in areas of book selection, public relations, needs assessment and evaluation. Multiple copies of Spanish language materials have been purchased and statewide interlibrary | French<br>Italian<br>Portuguese<br>Spanish<br>Vietnamese<br>and 9 other European languages | 127,645 | $109,501 | $109,501 |

LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| NJ | Newark Public cont'd | loan of these materials is in effect. The project has also sponsored workshops on services to Hispanics. Services include: a telephone number dedicated to this service, with Spanish-speaking librarians on hand; a large collection of publications in Spanish was available for 184 bulk loans to 44 libraries (7,335 volumes in 14 languages); an information and referral system related to Hispanic concerns which is available to libraries with Spanish-speaking patrons. The library has undertaken a comprehensive effort to seek funding to continue the project on a statewide basis. The library has undertaken a comprehensive effort to seek funding to continue the project on a statewide basis. The Library has received many kudos from organizations serving the State's Hispanic populations. The project also serves other-than-Hispanic persons of limited English-speaking ability. | | | | |
| NM | Moise Memorial | Oral History of Spanish folklore in Guadalupe County. Twenty interviews were conducted, translated and transcribed onto tapes. The project coordinator, the resource persons and those who conducted the interviews were volunteers. The majority of the interviewees were Spanish-speaking persons of low income and aged. It was difficult to find volunteers after the coordinator had moved away and could | Spanish | NA | $1,181 | $1,181 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| NM | Moise Memorial cont'd | not be replaced causing the project to lose its momentum. It will be continued with its scope expanded to include the general history of the area rather than limiting it to folklore among the Spanish-speaking. For this kind of project to be successful it is advisable to be sure that there is sufficient interest in the project, especially among the families of potential interviewees. Only one fourth of the funds granted were used. | | | | |
| NM | Ramah Navajo Community Library | Cultural Literacy Project. Audio and print materials relating to the history and knowledge of local people in their languages and reading levels were purchased to be used in adult education classes. However, the materials were not catalogued, neither were they introduced systematically into adult education classes. The project suffered from lack of staff and consistent direction to carry the project to its intended completion. Project files were misplaced. The project will be continued in part by the State Office of Bilingual/Bicultural Education. More training in cataloguing, accessing, project management and other facets of the project would have helped to bring it to completion during its first year. | American Indian | 10 | $1,380 | $1,380 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| NM | Sky City Community Library | Oral History. Students and elders participated in three workshops sponsored by the Acoma partners in basics of storytelling. Elders gave oral histories, and the Acoma poet, Simon Ortiz, helped the students write stories. The project helped develop a bond between the two groups, and a collection of tape recordings. The project was not completed; two thirds of the funds were returned. Volunteers were involved in the workshops on the documentation and transcribing of the oral histories as well as recordings, translations and photography. Loss of basic library services funds made it difficult to complete the project along with difficulty in retaining the team leader once hired and trained. | American Indian | NA | $1,098 | $1,098 |
| NY | New York Public Library | Special Services. An outreach program to contact those of limited English-speaking ability. This is accomplished through extensive programming (library orientation, storytelling, reading aloud, films, lectures, performances) in Spanish and English; special programs about educational and vocational opportunities (including resume-writing workshops), consumer information, personal safety, fire prevention, countering mail fraud, and the importance of the high school diploma. Ethnic programs included poetry readings of | Chinese<br>Spanish | 20,000 | $217,056 | $217,056 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  | LSCA | Total |
| NY | New York Public Library cont'd | black and Hispanic authors, an art exhibit for Puerto Rican artists, a Japanese Consumer Cooperative exhibit, presentations of African songs and dances, and a jazz concert in the Bronx which attracted over 200 listeners. The 1982 edition of the English/Spanish Directory of Community Services was distributed to all branches. Literacy programs were continued in the Bronx, in cooperation with Literacy Volunteers of New York City. Users' survey responses and the number of requests received for more services indicate that the program is relevant and effective, though effectiveness is hampered by lack of sufficient staff and lack of funds to purchase materials. |  |  |  |  |
| NY | Rochester Public Library | Hispanic Community Outreach. Services are provided through a bookmobile and 5 branches. Program included audio-visual workshops, writing workshops, library tours, and other activities such as story hours, film showings and craft activities. Circulation was 2,056, an increase from the previous year. There were 40 hours of special programs with an attendance of 450. | Spanish | 392 | $8,105 | $8,105 |
| NY | Westchester Library System | English as a second language. Tutoring those of limited English-speaking ability in English-as-a-Second Language is provided | Japanese<br>Spanish<br>Vietnamese | 28 | $4,120 | $4,120 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| NY | Westchester Library System cont'd | through member library affiliation with the area Literacy Volunteers of America chapters. Development and accomplishment of English-speaking ability for each tutored student is evaluated using tests developed by the Literacy Volunteers. There are always more persons needing tutoring than there are trained tutors. During FY 1982 there were 803 tutoring sessions providing a total of 803 student contact hours. | | | | |
| PA | Allentown Public | Reaching children and their parents in the Hispanic community. The effort consisted of story programs aimed at children and their parents. They were conducted in Spanish and English with emphasis placed on parents' attendance and involvement in the details of the program (stories, games and songs). Attendance at these "Para Pequenos" sessions averaged 10 to 15 children. However, only 2 or 3 each time were from Hispanic families. Publicity for the program was through 2 Hispanic community organizations, one for Puerto Ricans, the other for other Hispanics. Unfortunately there is rivalry and even antagonism between the two groups, one of the negative aspects of this project. In addition, it was discovered that programs emphasizing Spanish language may not have been necessary. Spanish-speaking children | Spanish | 175 | $19,500 | $19,500 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PA | Allentown Public cont'd | are learning English in school. The story programs were used more by English-speaking parents who wanted to introduce their children to Spanish. Those Hispanic families who did attend were trying to keep their children's knowledge of the Spanish language and culture alive. The library plans to continue its efforts to reach the Hispanic community. | | | | |
| PR | Carnegie Public Library | Major Urban Resource Library. A project to enrich the Puerto Rican collection housed in this Library. Acquisitions include 3,574 new books and 63 new periodical subscriptions. There were 13 cultural and literary programs with an attendance of over 1,000, and 233 interlibrary loan requests were processed. | Spanish | not given | $36,718 | $36,718 |
| PR | State Library Agency | Bookmobile Service. Nine vehicles serve 226 localities which are without service. They operate out of the 7 educational regions and cover the island. Nearly 3,000 new book titles and 1,174 periodicals were addded to the collection. Circulation was 602,883 of which nearly 37,000 titles were in English. | Spanish | not given | $14,084 | $268,370 |
| PR | State Library Agency | Centralized Processing Service. Books and other library materials are purchased, processed and distributed by a single statewide | Spanish | not applicable | $114,015 | $152,822 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PR | State Library Agency cont'd | center to three regional centers, these in turn distribute the materials to local public libraries. Nearly 20,000 new book titles and 180 magazine/newspaper titles were acquired More than 38,000 items were processed during FY 1982. | | | | |
| PR | State Library Agency | Municipal libraries. New public libraries were opened in Utuado and Rio Grande to provide improved and expanded services. There were 7 inservice training sessions for library personnel, and 6 public libraries held tutoring sessions in conversational English for 1,285 persons of limited English-speaking ability. There were 256 cultural programs such as Authors' Days, book fairs and film showings; 4 Friends of Libraries groups were formed. Circulation was 211,611. | Spanish | 921,983 | $624,176 | $1,576,885 |
| PR | State Library Agency | Service to public housing projects. There are 24 outreach locations providing library services to housing projects during afternoons and evenings, with the 24th being added during FY 82. The new outlet was started with 1,315 books and has 380 registered users. More than 50 programs were offered in adult education and speaking English. Total circulation was 22,841. | Spanish | 88,218 | $ 9,428 | $ 67,878 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RI | State | Services to Ethnic/Foreign Language Groups. The number of people served breaks down into 4,500 Spanish and 8,600 Portuguese. Six library staff members participated in a Spanish language course, and the Community Services Consultant maintained strong liaison with ethnic and non-English-speaking groups, such as the New England Bilingual Ethnic Service Center and the International Institute. Materials were added to the Cape Verdean Collection, but no major expansion of the collection was possible because of limited funds. Services were publicized through radio and television and plans for cable television programming were initiated. The project's strength is the staff member whose sole responsibility is to maintain contact with the State's ethnic/foreign language groups. The weakness is that there is not more funding available to assist local libraries in strengthening their services to ethnic/foreign language groups. | Portuguese<br>Spanish | 13,100 | $12,947 | $24,908 |
| SC | Charleston County | Service to Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability. Funds were used to expand the foreign language collection which serves the entire State. This year's additions to the collection were 47 books and 23 periodical subscriptions. Circulation was 112 books and 11 recordings. There was no publicity about the project during this reporting period, how- | French<br>German<br>Greek<br>Italian<br>Spanish<br>Yiddish | 269 | $4,000 | $4,000 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SC | Charleston County cont'd | ever, the Charleston library plans to produce flyers and other publicity in FY 83 and has initiated steps to work cooperatively with the North Carolina Foreign Language Center in Fayetteville. Projected plans would enable libraries in South Carolina to draw on the North Carolina Center's resources. | | | | |
| TX | Big Country Library System | Service to Spanish-speaking children. There were 350 Spanish language books purchased for the children's collection at a cost of $17,680. | Spanish | not given | $3,100 | $33,100 |
| TX | North Texas Library System | Information and Publicity. There were 59,925 information items and two radio spots produced in Spanish and distributed. | Spanish | not given | $27,770 | $27,700 |
| TX | San Antonio Major Resource System | Services to Spanish-speaking. Most system libraries provide materials in Spanish, reading of the weekly library news in Spanish on the local radio station, work with organizations serving the Spanish-speaking, visits to nursing homes and support to students undertaking Bilingual Education degree programs. The Major Resource Center spent over $18,000 on Spanish language materials on a variety of subjects and produced radio spots and television interviews in Spanish. Several branches have vigorous programs of Hispanic cultural activities, including booklists and explanation of traditions and customs. Library materials purchases include 5 films. | Spanish | not given | $ 529 | $19,704 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| TX | South Texas Library System | Media Service to Spanish-speaking. This was a program of film and other media showings for entertainment and information. | Spanish | 248,00 | $137,679 | $137,679 |
| UT | State | Service to those of Limited English-Speaking Ability. Materials and services are provided through bookmobile routes to remote areas and Indian reservations. Services were continued to Cambodians and Vietnamese residents and to 6,604 Navajos and 1,813 Utes. During FY 1982 a library of approximately 5,000 volumes was established in Ibapah on the Goshute Indian Reservation, an area previously without library service. The new library will be staffed by Indians and will provide service to the nearly 800 persons living on this reservation. | American Indian<br>Cambodian<br>Spanish<br>Vietnamese | 9,326 | $79,410 | $79,410 |
| WA | Neill Public and Whitman County | "Welcome"--English as a Second Language Program. The purpose of the project was to develop information on local resources for English-as-a-Second-Language training in the Whitman County area. The primary target group is the Washington State university community of foreign students, faculty and their dependents. Three workshops were held to create awareness and provide training be experts, they covered the theory and practice of language teaching, teaching English as a second language to beginners | Arabic<br>Farsi<br>Hindi<br>Japanese<br>Korean<br>Portuguese<br>Spanish | 1,200 | $11,920 | $11,920 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| WA | Neill Public and Whitman County cont'd | and for special purposes--specifically for survival skills; they were attended by 65 teachers and tutors. Four classes were organized for tutoring. A collection of English-as-a-Second-Language materials is now available at the Neill Public Library along with a selection of learning tools. A successful off-shoot of the grant was the International Traveling Show, a summer reading club activity for children. Children of University-affiliated foreign persons dressed in native costumes and presented skits in their native languages at both libraries. They also demonstrated a short language learning exercise to involve the children in the audience. The ESL Learning Center at Neill is in a dedicated area where over 2,000 items are together: books, tapes, visuals, and publishers catalogs, along with a tape recorder with multiple listening capability for up to 6. Problems arose over the purchase, cataloging and processing of the materials: because almost all ESL materials are specialty items which must be ordered directly from the publishers, rather than through a jobber, and because most publishers accept only prepaid orders, the customary county ordering procedures could not be used, thus orders were delayed considerably; once the materials had been received, the library's cataloging and process- | | | | |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WA | Neill Public and Whitman County cont'd | ing routines were not suitable either, and some adaptations had to be made. Publicity was through brochures, bookmarks, 15 newspaper articles, the University New Student Booklet, the Pullman Directory of public services, in person contacts with the ethnic communities and local churches. The project has created a greater awareness of the problems and rewards of having foreign-born persons in the community. Various agencies which deal with foreign-born residents now turn to the Library to get help for their clients. Newcomers to the U.S. feel more comfortable in the library as they find materials which fill their needs. For the future, Neill Library's new community services librarian will continue to provide service to fill ESL needs. There are possibilities for classes in the library, an ongoing organization of ESL teachers and tutors and use of ESL materials for high-interest, low-vocabulary reading by other residents of the County. If further cooperative projects are planned between these two libraries, the ESL grant could serve as a model. | | | | |
| WA | Seattle Public | Asian Language Materials. The purpose of the project was to identify titles presently in the Library's collection and to acquire new titles with emphasis on contemporary publications in four major Asian languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese) and to | Chinese<br>Japanese<br>Korean<br>Vietnamese | NA | $19,458 | $19,458 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| WA | Seattle Public cont'd | publish a bibliography of them. The work was done by the Library's Asian staff assisted by several additional multi-lingual experts. During FY 1982 most of the effort was exerted on the project's compilation phase. At the end of this reporting period over 1,000 new titles had been received, with many mainland China orders still outstanding. Because most of the new titles were published recently, a great deal of original cataloging had to be contributed by the Library, all of which was entered into the Washington Library Network database. The project is to be completed in FY 1983 with the publication of the bibliography scheduled for the spring of 1983. Although the average cost of these new books is much lower than for U.S. produced books, most of the bindings are so weak that they require rebinding. | | | | |
| WA | Seattle Public | Genealogical Resources for Minorities. The purpose of the project was to identify ethnic minority genealogical information in the library's collections, to order some of the recently published research guides, bibliographies and reproductions of source materials on ethnic minorities and to list them in a selected list: A Bibliography of Genealogical and Historical Materials for Ethnic Minority Research, published in the fall of 1982. All of the items in the bibliography have been listed in the Washington Library Network database. The bibliography has been piblicized and distributed to all libraries in the State. | American Indian<br>Chinese<br>Filipino<br>Japanese<br>Korean<br>Spanish | NA | $2,647 | $2,647 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WI | Milwaukee Public Library | Service to Native Americans. Third year of a program to provide services and materials to serve the needs of the native American population living in Milwaukee. Continued were part-time services at the Milwaukee Indian Health Board, the Indian Community School, a biweekly program for the Indian elderly, and several street stops. There were class visits and participation in special Milwaukee Native American activities. The locally funded Native American Coordinator's position could not be sustained because of the city's fiscal problems. Materials and programs were absorbed into the Community Librarian South effort. | American Indian | 8,000 | $25,500 | $25,500 |
| WI | State Historical Society | Native Americans; Library resources in Wisconsin. All relevant components of the project were completed: Union list of Native American newspapers and periodicals; index to the Native American press in Wisconsin; holding a series of workshops on the State Historical Society resources and those in other libraries, and holding a conference on the Native American press in Wisconsin. The project met the objective of improving access to existing library resources. | American Indian | 18,924 | $41,179 | $41,179 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | LSCA | Total |
| GU | Flores Memorial | Statewide Program. Bookmobile service was curtailed because of lack of parts needed for repairs. Books were purchased to replace discarded titles. Children's services included story hours, a summer reading program, and puppet shows. Seventy records and cassettes on foreign languages were received; Japanese language and basic English records have a reserve list of ten people throughout the year. The Education Information Center provided information for college-bound students and on job availabilities as well as guidance on how to complete a job application. The Guam symphony Society conducted two concerts at the Library which were attended by 300 people. | Chamorro<br>Japanese | NA | $48,028 | $48,028 |
| VI | State | Bilingual Services. The program was scaled down due to the resignation of the bilingual librarian. Activities concentrated on the addition of Spanish titles to the collection. A bilingual library technician was added to the staff of the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Much of the Danish language materials in libraries are written in Gothic script and Danish translators fluent in reading Gothic script are very difficult to find. However, those Danish materials written in modern Danish were translated on demand. The search for | Danish<br>Spanish | 150 | $150 | $984 |

## LSCA Funded Library Services to Persons of Limited English-speaking Ability

### Fiscal Year 1982

| State | Library | Project | Language(s) | Number People Served | Expenditures LSCA | Expenditures Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VI | State cont'd | a qualified translator in Gothic script continues. Interisland library cooperation is exemplified by the cooperation of the Bilingual Education Services of World University in Puerto Rico, working with our Bureau Libraries to produce a Spanish version of the fourth grade Virgin Islands history textbook being written in cooperation with the Department of Education for the children in the public schools of the Virgin Islands. | | | | |

Rev.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CENTER FOR LIBRARIES AND EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT
DIVISION OF LIBRARY PROGRAMS
STATE AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES BRANCH

# Library Services to the Institutionalized

Fiscal Year 1982

by

Trish Skaptason

> "Libraries provide a psychological escape and mental stimulation to those individuals who avail themselves of such programs. They fill the void caused by too much free time and helps to relieve the pent-up angers and frustrations of many potentially volatile individuals. For this reason, library programs should continue to expand."
>
> Dennis Christensen, Librarian
> Utah State Prison

> "...A library, by definition, is a resource to be shared. The situation lends itself to fostering a cooperative community of readers who feel enough concern to responsibly deal with a shared resource. I have come to recognize the correctional facility library as not only a collection of materials but also as a unique rehabilitative opportunity."
>
> Sarah Gutek, Librarian
> Muskegon (Mich.) Correctional Facility

In response to the needs of the institutionalized populations, such as those expressed above which are taken from the Annual Reports of the LSCA program for Fiscal Year 1982, Federal support for added library services to the institutionalized was added in the 1970 amendments to the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). This program was to bring library services, such as enjoyed by the general public, to those unable to go to a local library due to their residence in a State supported institution. Those served were, according to section 3 of the Act, to be: (a) inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, or general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the State, or (b) students in residential schools for the physically handicapped (including mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, or other health impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education) operated or substantially supported by the State.

This program was considered of such importance by the lawmakers that they went beyond making it a priority of the Act, and required that (once established under the LSCA program) expenditures within a given year could not be less than the second preceeding year's expenditures. This maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement must be documented by the State before the LSCA funds could be released. So, throughout all of the various budgetary cuts in library programs in the last several years, this program has not only maintained, but actually increased service to these clients. The MOE requirement for this priority has protected funds under the program and has helped maintain a level of service to a population that might otherwise have suffered large cuts in funds budgeted for service.

Reports from the State Library Administrative Agencies (SLAA) have indicated that cuts did take place in the funds not under the program and thus not protected by the MOE requirement. Some of these cuts are still affecting indirectly the program. Factors such as a decrease in staff available from the SLAA, less funds budgeted by the institution for materials not under the program, low pay, etc., impinge on the LSCA funded library program in institutions.

A decrease in the personnel of the various State libraries has cut into the programs in various ways. For example, less time spent by consultants from the State Library has: decreased the help available to the frequently untrained institutional librarian; decreased the breath of reporting submitted to the U.S. Department of Education; and, decreased the number of innovative programs started. Such decreases in service and materials not under the program are significant as they throw more of the burden of rendering services with only Federal funds.

Reports from the State Libraries have also noted the negative side of the need to maintain the funding level under the program. Even though prison populations have risen in the past few years, hospital populations have decreased, due to mainstreaming and the movement of residents to community based small group housing. The total number of those served has declined in several States (this report indicated 185,460 less in 1982 than in 1981) and coupled with the 16.5% increase in total dollars spent on bringing library service to the institutionalized, has caused the per capita expenditures for the institutionalized to be out of proportion to the per capita expenditures for library service to the general public. This trend has caused concern within the library community, and has made budget justifications difficult for some State Libraries. There is no current solution to this problem, because under LSCA there can be no waiver of the maintenance of effort requirement. This can be viewed as both a protection and an onerous requirement.

With the maintenance of effort controversy aside, the Federal funds claimed under this program have more than doubled in less than ten years. The report on institutional library service under LSCA for Fiscal Year 1976 indicated that $800,000 was expended. The FY 1982 Annual Report from the States indicates that about $2.3 million of LSCA funds was expended. Coupled with the $14,066,342 of State and/or local funds claimed under the LSCA program for library services to the institutionalized, this brings the total to $16,159,172. This is an expenditure of $24.96 per capita. (The Bowker Annual for 1983 lists the 1981 per capita for public library expenditures as $8.51.) Such a high per capita expenditure rate might be expected as many of the institutions need specialized materials and equipment which are costly, and some institutions have to replace entire library collections (such as those burned during a prison riot). Salaries are lower, however, since many libraries institutions are either run by inmates or have non-professional librarians along with resident staff for clerical support. Since State reporting probably accounts for all or most of the people served in the respective institutions but may not account for all of the monies expended, it is safe to say that providing library services to the institutionalized is expensive.

Problems with staffing are perennial and hamper good library service to the residents of the institutions. Librarians are seldom paid professionals and even less often judged as good librarians. As stated in the fall 1983 article by Rhea Joyce Rubin, "Keeping Professional Librarians in Prison; or the Problems of Professionalism in Prison Libraries", (RQ, 23(1):40-46), few good librarians apply for prison library positions.

This is due to: (1) poor working conditions, (2) isolation, (3) lack of job mobility or career ladders, (4) poor pay and salary inequities, (5) stigma within the profession, and (6) an ambiguous role within the institution. Ms. Rubin goes on to state, "Even the best paid librarian earned 20 percent less than a person with equivalent education and experience would earn under the Department of Corrections salary schedule. The gap between librarian and mental health professional or institutional educator was even larger." It is no surprise that the LSCA Annual Reports repeatedly point out that the program is plagued by problems caused by high turnover rates, difficulty in filling positions with able personnel, and tremendous workloads for the institutional consultant at the State Library, particularly if they are to train the new librarians or try to cover an empty position until a new person is found. The burnout problem stretches out to include the institutional consultant as well as the institutional librarian.

One of the factors that is thought to increase the burnout rate in institutional librarians is the isolation from the rest of the library community. The librarian is usually the only person doing this kind of work at the institution and many institutions are physically isolated. Some attempts are being made to combat this problem. One response includes efforts to upgrade the training of these librarians and offer added training either by the institutional consultant or as part of the State's continuing education program. These sessions, and other less formal meetings, give the institutional librarian a chance to meet the other institutional librarians in the State or area and exchange ideas and experiences. National meetings which include programs for those involved in institutional librarianship also help to reduce the feeling of isolation.

In addition to the linking of the institutional librarians is the trend of linking the institutional librarian and the nearest local public librarian as they explore ways to work together. This trend toward increased cooperation between the institutional librarian and local public librarians and/or their regional librarians was noted in last year's report. A slight increase in the number of States reporting this type of activity is seen in the reports on activities in 1982 submitted to this office. No longer just linked to the deinstitutionalization programs, a growing appreciation of what the various librarians and library collections can do for each other is expressed in these reports to the Department of Education. A report from the State of California points out the use by former inmates of the public library and the increased awareness of the public librarians to this issue.

Another trend emerging to combat the isolation of the institutional librarian is the linking of the various institutional libraries. This trend of sharing collections so that there is more depth of materials available is growing. "As State institutions shrink in size and consolidate populations, resource and information sharing between institutions will need to increase. Departmental changes indicate that there will be more of an effort made in the future to centralize library services in institutions." (Fiscal Year 1982 Annual Report from Massachusetts) The sharing of part of the staff among institutions through some form of rotational system also cuts down on the feeling of isolation and increases communications.

Some States give grants to local public libraries to supplement the service offered by the institution. A few States have gone so far as to go to public library rendered service altogether.

Alaska comments favorably on their trial in having the nearest public library give service to the institutionalized. "The by-way-of-public-libraries approach for services to State-operated institutions remains the most successful attempted in Alaska since it assures a degree of consistency independent of institutional staff and resident or inmate turnovers." Such attempts at alleviating staff problems are also mentioned in the article by Rubin cited earlier in this report. She states, "Prison librarians could be rotated with community librarians in selected positions. This idea is not altogether new...A new rotation program might entice more librarians to work in prisons, resulting in better service to prisoners. Knowing that the position was temporary might relieve the concerns of some librarians about the unpleasant surroundings and lack of job mobility. The resultant publicity (or consciousness raising) among other librarians might eradicate the stigma of institutional work and provide a supportive library community outside the wall."

Another area where the isolation of the institutional librarian works to their disadvantage is in furnishing special programs for special clientele. The institutional librarian for a deaf school would be expected to know or learn signing in order to retain a position in that type of special institution. In some correctional institutions the Spanish-speaking population can be greater than one-fourth of the inmate population. Special knowledge of materials would be expected in those rendering service to that population, but when an institution can not fill the position with a minimally qualified librarian, expecting a bilingual librarian may be beyond hope. Donald Drewett, Senior Librarian for the Otisville Correctional Facility in his article, "Librarianship in the New York State Department of Correctional Services for the 1980's" (The Bookmark, Spring 1983: 167-169) states: "At the moment Hispanics constitute one-third of the inmate population. Resources available to this element are minimal due to collection selection and cataloguing inadequacies of librarians. Consequently, unless the librarian is bilingual, most of us shy away from building up the Hispanic collection. We do not know what is being read by the Spanishspeaking reader nor would we have the tools to properly catalogue the titles selected."

The Florida State Library has attempted a solution to this problem. They have purchased a special collection of Spanish language materials and rotated it among the libraries of the institutions. Part of that project was a bibliography that was supplied to the institutional librarians for use in selecting materials to be sent to their institution. Other States indicated an increase in the amount being spent on foreign language materials, even for the schools for the deaf. Wherever they are reported as part of the expenditure, these special collections are also reported as being exceedingly popular. Whenever the library has stretched beyond the leisure reading paperback collegion, even beyond the basic book collection, and has ventured into specialized materials, the response by the users has been reported as enthusiastic. A-V materials, such as music and video tapes, add to the feeling of peace and escape from the noise and the confining walls of the institution. Special materials for job-skills improvement (a purchasing trend noted in previous reports) still are reported as receiving high usage when added to the collection. Similar projects to the one on Florida Spanish materials are noted in other State Library reports.

The trend away from the SLAA providing the basic collections for the institutions is in response to the slight increase in qualified librarians able to select and process the library materials. The State Library is more often taking a role as the provider of special materials owned in common by several of the institutions. Films, other A-V materials, foreign language books and encyclopedias, large print materials, etc. are being added to the State library collection and the bibliographies furnished to the institutional librarian for either inter-library loans or deposit collections. The State consultants are not selecting, ordering and processing all of the materials for the collections in the institutions as they once did since these other patterns of activity have developed.

As the consultants are relieved of the necessity of doing the maintenance work for the collections, more and more needs surveys and monitoring of standards are being done. Some of these studies are also being accomplished due to the accreditation process of the institution itself. Some States are moving to stricter requirements and standards which the institutional library must meet before they are eligible for grants under the institutional program. While this has caused some institutions to terminate the programs in their institution, it also has caused a push to improve many more collections. The results of the initial surveys of these libraries have shown the great need for improvement among these libraries. As noted in the 1982 report from Nebraska: "Generally, the study revealed the institutions had few trained librarians, had little funding for current materials designed to serve the needs of the resident population, and are located in inadequate locations." The Report from South Carolina goes further in its assessment when it states: "Problem areas are typical and chiefly of defective vision: the administrator who thinks old books are good enough for old people; the director of an agency who cannot see the relationship between a good library and education in the schools he administers; a warden of a troubled new correctional facility who restricts library access; the professional librarian who only under duress weeds his book collection. Such attitudes, which once permeated the institutional field, are now the exception." Most of the reports show that the libraries in the institutions are being assessed and remedial methods are being discussed. Such attention and discussion among the various librarians (State Library, institutional, and local public), as well as dicussions with the administration staff of the institutions themselves, cannot help but improve the effectiveness of the institutional library programs.

Reports, such as the ones mentioned above, are available for review in the offices of the State and Public Library Services Branch in the Division of Library Programs, U.S. Department of Education. As this collection of surveys and needs assessments grows, it also grows in value. If you have reports you wish to review or materials or you wish to have added to the collection, the facilities of this office are available. The annual reports from the various State Library Administrative Agencies are also on file and copies of the specific projects undertaken under the LSCA funding for institutional services are separated for ease of review. The user should be aware that there are some deficiencies that they, like the writer of this report, would have to cope with as they use the collection. Some reports are late in arriving and are not included in the appendix of projects attached to this report. Some reports are minimal due to: (a) the routine nature of the grant (i.e., all monies went for leisure reading paperbacks or hardbacks); (b) the service is rendered by the regional library and details are lost due to the broad nature of the report to the State Library; and (c) there may be little contact by the staff of the State Library and the reports from the institution may be sketchy. Some reports are put together by several persons and the coordination of statistics is not accomplished, making for inadequate or conflicting population figures. On the other hand, there are many detailed and encouraging reports of new service attempts, strengthening of collections, and increased cooperation with other institutions as well as with the administration of the institution.

It should be noted by anyone using the appendix to this report that the statistics are incomplete and sometimes based on conflicting data. The codes used to identify institutions are as follows: C=Correctional, H=Hospital, RS=Residential School, N=Nursing Home or Geriatric Center, O=Other/Unidentified, A=Adult, J=Juvenile, D=School for the Deaf and Handicapped, and CD=County Detention Center or Jail. The chart gives the State, the project description (including the number in the the Annual Report from the State Library Administrative Agency as submitted to the U.S. Department of Education), the number and types of institutions (if that information was supplied by the State), the populations served, and the funding by source and total. Further qauestions about any one project should be directed to the State Library Administrative Agency that supplied that report.

## PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER LSCA FOR SERVICES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZED FOR FY 82

| STATE | INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AL | Alabama State Library (X) See next seven (7) projects for details. | 17=<br>?(C)<br>?(H)<br>?(RS) | 4,700<br>(3,000)<br>(1,500)<br>(200) | 20,500 | 48,219 | 68,719 |
| | Choctawhatchee Regional Library (X) Five institutions (Eufaula Adjustment Center, Vivian B. Adams School, Troy State Group Home, Caper House, and Dale County Attention Home)receive books and materials along with access to the holdings in the extention collection as well as member librsries. Visits and materials via the mail complete the service. | 5(?) | | | | (1,500) |
| | | | | | | (1,500) |
| | George S. Houston Memorial Library (X) Three institutions (Wesley Manor, Vaughn-Blumberg and the Juvenile Diversion Center) received library materials in deposit collections. | 1(N)<br>1(H)<br>1(JC) | ?<br>?<br>? | | | |
| | Escambia County Cooperative Library System (X) Two prisons (Holman and Fountain) have inmate run libraries which added reference materials and papers. | 2(AC) | ? | | | (5,000) |
| | Horseshoe Bend Regional Library (X) Four correctional facilities (Draper, Frank Lee Youth Center, Staton and Tutwiler) receive recreational paperback reading materials through bookmobile service. | 4(C) | ? | | | (1,500) |
| | Mobile Public Library (X) Service to Searcy State Hospital includes general interest materials as well as support for the pre-release program. | 1(H) | ? | | | (5,350) |
| | Tuscaloose (X) Service to Bryce Hospital as a basic collection is assembled to support the quality living program, rehabilitation program, etc. | 1(H) | ? | | | (2,650) |
| | Northwest Regional Library (X) Service to the Hamilton State Work Release Center through a paperback collection. | 1(C) | (92) | | | (3,000) |

| STATE | INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AK | The Alaska State Library (82-4) and seven (7)public libraries serve 20 institutions through visits, collection development, reader's services and services of the library network. | 20=<br>2(H)<br>13(C)<br>5(N) | 1,333<br>?<br>(834)<br>(232) | -0- | 95,700 | 95,700 |
| AZ | State Library Institutional Library Services (82-I-IV-?) No narrative supplied. | ?=<br>5(C)<br>?(H)<br>?(RS)<br>?(O) | 6,880<br>(6,300)<br>(330)<br>(713)<br>(880) | -0- | 126,094 | 126,094 |
| | Arizona Department of Economic Security--Training Program--Coolidge (82-1-1V-1) No narrative supplied. | 1(RS?) | (317) | -0- | 41,330 | 41,330 |
| | Alhambra Reception and Treatment Center (82-I-IV-2) No narrative supplied. | 1(C) | (194) | -0- | 21,212 | 21,212 |
| AR | Arkansas State Library (4f) No narrative supplied. | ?=<br>4(C)<br>6(RS)<br>?(O) | 8,596<br>(3,800)<br>(250)<br>(3,152) | 50,316 | 43,557 | 93,873 |
| CA | California Department of Corrections (I-151Bi) No narrative supplied | 3(AC) | 4,893 | 10,000 | 450,000 | 460,000 |
| | California Youth Authority, Karl Holton School (I-166B-i) No narrative supplied. | 4(JC) | 1,540 | 56,105 | 420,000 | 476,105 |
| | California Department of Corrections (I-194B-i) Coordination of library services within the correctional institutions through a Librarian within the central office of the California Department of Corrections. Increase in library materials, reference materials, inmate user serveys, staff training, and recruitment of local library staff. | 16(AC) | 24,188 | 63,271 | 1,841,146 | 1,904,417 |
| | Stanislaus County Public Library (I-209B) Establishment of a permanent library service with programs and visits from library staff. | 1(JCD) | 2,200 | 52,000 | -0- | 52,000 |

| STATE | INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CO | Colorado State Library (2) State consultant service as well as: new libraries established (all institutions now have a library), additions to libraries (including A-V materials, nonfiction, paperbacks, music appreciation programs, films, develomental toys and sensory stimulation materials. | 29=<br>5(H)<br>7(C)<br>17(RS) | 7,650<br>?<br>?<br>? | 77,592 | 121,078 | 198,670 |
| CT | Connecticut State Library (5.A) Consultant services and mini-grants to seven (7) correctional institutions for collection development, A-V, Spanish materials, arts and crafts, health edccation, information on alcoholism and drug abuse, and poetry; six (6) to Health and Mental Retardation centers; and five (5) to the Department of Children and Youth Services for collection development and expand a story hour. | 29=<br>9(H)<br>8(C)<br>12(RS) | 18,434<br>(2,381)<br>(4,624)<br>(1,429) | 52,467 | 135,582 | 188,049 |
| | Blue Hills Hospital (5.B.1) Librarian hired and patient survey taken. | 1(H) | 1,200 | 18,690 | -0- | 18,690 |
| | Connecticut State Library (5.B.2) | 2(C) | 1,112 | 880 | -0- | 880 |
| DE | Delaware Division of Libraries (1500081) Consultant services, processing of library materials, and new libraries established. | 21=<br>8(H)<br>11(C)<br>1(RS)<br>1(O) | 3,741<br>(2,127)<br>(1,569)<br>(132)<br>(45) | 9,546 | 111,842 | 121,388 |
| DC | District of Columbia Public Library (2) Visits from library staff, book deposits, and special programs. | 6=<br>3(RS)<br>3(?) | 3,500<br>?<br>? | -0- | 22,400 | 22,400 |

| STATE | INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CO | Colorado State Library (2) State consultant service as well as: new libraries established (all institutions now have a library), additions to libraries (including A-V materials, nonfiction, paperbacks, music appreciation programs, films, develomental toys and sensory stimulation materials. | 29=<br>5(H)<br>7(C)<br>17(RS) | 7,650<br>?<br>?<br>? | 77,592 | 121,078 | 198,670 |
| CT | Connecticut State Library (5.A) Consultant services and mini-grants to seven (7) correctional institutions for collection development, A-V, Spanish materials, arts and crafts, health edccation, information on alcoholism and drug abuse, and poetry; six (6) to Health and Mental Retardation centers; and five (5) to the Department of Children and Youth Services for collection development and expand a story hour. | 29=<br>9(H)<br>8(C)<br>12(RS) | 18,434<br>(2,381)<br>(4,624)<br>(1,429) | 52,467 | 135,582 | 188,049 |
| | Blue Hills Hospital (5.B.1) Librarian hired and patient survey taken. | 1(H) | 1,200 | 18,690 | -0- | 18,690 |
| | Connecticut State Library (5.B.2) Need to get the figures for82 expenditures and ask AC to interprete these reports for me. Such confusion????? | 2(C) | 1,112 | 880 | -0- | 880 |
| DE | Delaware Division of Libraries (1500081) Consultant services, processing of library materials, and new libraries established. | 21=<br>8(H)<br>11(C)<br>1(RS)<br>1(O) | 3,741<br>(2,127)<br>(1,569)<br>(132)<br>(45) | 9,546 | 111,842 | 121,388 |
| DC | District of Columbia Public Library (2) Visits from library staff, book deposits, and special programs. | 6=<br>3(RS)<br>3(?) | 3,500<br>?<br>? | -0- | 22,400 | 22,400 |

| STATE | INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FL | Florida Division of Library Services (15) See next several listings for narratives given. All other projects (15-B through 15-GG) are grants to the institutions for service with no narrative given. | 32=<br>4(H)<br>23(C)<br>1(RS)<br>4(O) | 17,202<br>(3,955)<br>(13,247)<br>(-0-)<br>(-0-) | 196,797 | 321,047 | 517,844 |
|  | Florida Division of Library Services (15-A) Central processing of Spanish language materials for the institutions and distribution by population with libraries involved receiving a master list so that sharing could be facilitated. | 27=<br>3(H)<br>23(C)<br>1(RS) | (992)<br>?<br>?<br>? | (15,000) | (-0-) | (5,000) |
|  | Reception and Medical Center at Lake Butler (15-P) Collection development that includes vocational materials, paperback books, reference materials and A-V. | 1(H) | (335) | (10,000) | (-0-) | (10,000) |
|  | Sumter Correctional Institution (15-R) Library materials relating to sports, high/low vocabulary reading, and basic learning skills. | 1(C) | (964) | (6,804) | (-0-) | (6,804) |
|  | Florida School for the Deaf and Blind (15-W) Provision of sign language resource materials, bibliographies of the materials were distributed to libraries in all Florida's counties, signing for Spanish speaking deaf students. | 1(RS) | (408) | (9,000) | (-0-) | (9,000) |
|  | Tomoka Correctional Institution (15-CC) New library developed for the institution. | 1(C) | (350) | (4,993) | (-0-) | (4,993) |
|  | Putnam County Library System (12-A) Establishment of a collection of reading materials and visits from staff of Palatka Public Library. | 1(CD) | 80 | 3,333 | 6,870 | 10,203 |
|  | St. Lucie County Library System (12-B) No narrative given. | 1CD) | 165 | 13,000 | 6,870 | 19,870 |

| STATE | INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GA | No report received from Georgia at this time. | | | | | |
| HI | Hawaii Office of Library Services (82-1 & 1a) Added A-V materials and equipment, consultant visits and evaluations, development of a Minimum Standards for Libraries in Residential Institutions, 27 institutions involved in standards survey, bibliotherapy projects, special programs, ethnic materials. Report includes individual reports from special grants to institutions with descriptions of activities and evaluations of the programs. | 27=<br>12(H)<br>4(RS)<br>11(C) | 3,130<br>?<br>?<br>? | 54,687 | 196,814 | 251,501 |
| ID | Idaho State Library (IV) Materials, salaries, subscriptions, cataloging, and service to other institutions are rendered by 50 public libraries to institutions located in their area. | 4=<br>1(H)<br>3(C)<br>1(RS)<br>50(O) | 9,000<br>(700)<br>(1,600)<br>(400)<br>(6,300) | -0- | 73,764 | 73,764 |
| IL | Illinois State Library (XIII) Service is rendered by the State Library and the 12 library systems to the institutions in their area and includes library materials, special programming and legal materials. | ?=<br>?(C)<br>6(H)<br>0(RS)<br>0(O) | 25,495<br>(15,261)<br>(9,051)<br>(596)<br>(587) | -0- | 1,325,259 | 1,325,259 |
| IN | Indiana State Library (82-24) Consultant service and grants for books and equipment, which resulted in establishment of new libraries, A-V programs, an annual workshop for institutional librarians, and a survey of all institutions (results to come). | 37=<br>21(C)<br>3(RS)<br>2(O)<br>0(H) | 13,561<br>(7,730)<br>(950)<br>(813)<br>(4,068) | 83,669 | 267,471 | 351,140 |
| IA | State Library Commission of Iowa (82 IV) Consultant position vacant so grants given directly to institutions rather that processing book and equipment orders through the State Library Commission. Meeting of institutional librarians included. | 17=<br>7(H)<br>6(C)<br>4(RS)<br>0(O) | 11,280<br>(750)<br>(10,048)<br>(-0-)<br>(482) | 45,000 | 135,000 | 180,000 |

| STATE | INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KS | Kansas State Library (I-82-III) Grants to regional systems or cooperating libraries for service to institutions in their area, including interlibrary loans, films, reference, training library personnel, book selection, etc. | 16=<br>7(H)<br>8(C)<br>1(N) | 6,507<br>?<br>?<br>? | 39,509 | 1,429 | 40,938 |
| KT | Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives (10) Consultant services, grants to institutional libraries for materials, equipment and salaries. Some services are rendered by local public libraries. Summaries of each institutional library and its program are included in the report | 17=<br>4(H)<br>8(C)<br>5(RS) | 5,085<br>(1,756)<br>(2,752)<br>(577) | 39,500 | 58,650 | 98,150 |
| LA | Louisiana State Library (7) Consultant service, including evaluations and a newsletter, grants to institutional libraries for: collection development, purchase of high/low books and A-V materials for literacy programs, establishment of new libraries, meetings among institutional librarians, bibliotherapy, State library processing of materials, orientation meetings at State Library for new librarians. | 22=<br>5(H)<br>11(C)<br>7(RS) | 15,005<br>(9,417)<br>(1,902)<br>(3,371) | 86,911 | 1,136 | 88,047 |
| MA | Maine State Library (VI) Consultant services, meetings among institutional librarians, state-wide interlibrary loan service used as well as supplementary reference services. News included in the Institutional Services Section of the New England Library Association Newsletter. | 7=<br>2(H)<br>3(C)<br>2(RS) | ?<br>?<br>?<br>? | 47,334 | 143,989 | 191,323 |
| MD | Maryland Division of Library Development and Services (1-C) See next several projects for details on grants. | 4 =<br>2(H)<br>2(C) | 12,771<br>?<br>? | 100,616 | 200,000 | 300,616 |

| STATE | INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MD | Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Juvenile Services Administration (I-C) Video programming with emphasis on sociocultural history. | 1(JC) | (260) | | | (1,080) |
| | Montrose School (I-C) Third year of development. | (?) | (150) | | | (8,440) |
| | Springfield Hospital Center (I-C) Use of a computer, adult basic living skill for deinstitutionalization. | 1(H) | (444) | | | (12,960) |
| | Division of Correctional Education (I-C) Establishment of new libraries and a service delivery system. | ?(C) | (?) | | | (56,918) |
| | Maryland Rehabilitation Center (I-C) Basic materials and NEXUS II provided film resources for education, deinstitutionalization and rehabilitation. | 1(H) | (7,420) | | | (8,218) |
| | Patuxent Institution (I-C) Leisure paperbacks. | 1(H) | (640) | | | (3,000) |
| MA | Massachusetts Board of Library Commissioners (9.0) Consultant service which included a survey of institutional libraries, information on networking with public libraries and program development based on needs assessment, coping with job related stress, career training materials for non-reading adults, the use of volunteers in the library, public relations, and designing a library. Meetings among librarians. | 44=<br>32(H)<br>12(C) | 12,224<br>(8,449)<br>(3,775) | -0- | 266,116 | 266,116 |
| | Massachusetts Department of Corrections (9.1) In additions to the above services from the Library Commission, grants were given to 5 institutions for salaries and materials | 12(C) | (3,775) | (-0-) | (106,346) | (106,346) |
| | Massachusetts Department of Mental Health (9.2) Grants to 4 institutions for salaries and materials. | 14(RS)+<br>12(H)= | (6,985) | (-0-) | (122,851) | (122,851) |
| | Massachusetts Department of Public Health (9.3) Grants to 3 institutions for salaries, materials, and the development of an orientation manual. | 6(H) | (1,464) | (-0-) | (36,919) | (36,919) |

| STATE | INSTITUTION OF LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MI | Michigan State Library Services (4) Consultant services which resulted in a needs assessment of the correctional facility libraries, conducted by the institutional consultant, the librarian at the correctional facility, and a local librarian. (The latter to incourage interlibrary cooperation.) Individual reports as well as a summary report resulted. Funds for materials in provided for the institutional collections. | 25=<br>1(H)<br>5(C)<br>4(RS)<br>10(O) | 17,800<br>(1,100)<br>(15,200)<br>(200)<br>(1,300) | 48,430 | 48,743 | 97,173 |
| MN | No report from Minnesota at this time. | | | | | |
| MS | Mississippi Library Commission (V) Consultant services including visits, in-service training, program guidance, material selection and purchasing, aid in designing facilities, and rotation of collection. Grants to public libraries to render service to institutions in their service area. | 24=<br>8(H)<br>4(C)<br>7(RS) | 38,859<br>(30,173)<br>(5,938)<br>(2,748) | 43,370 | 61,240 | 104,610 |
| MO | Missouri State Library (1) Consultant services including workshops for institutional librarians, purchase of a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD), and grants to local institutions for library materials, including A-V. State library does processing and delivery. Report included catalog of sound filmstrips owned by Missouri Institutional Libraries. | 23=<br>7(H)<br>7(C)<br>3(RS)<br>6(O) | 12,200<br>(6,000)<br>(5,000)<br>(800)<br>(400) | 56,573 | 305,000 | 361,573 |
| MT | Montana State Library Commission (3-01) Direct service from the State Library collection, through rotating collections, reference service, and consultant service which included: visits, planning of facilities, materials selection,etc. See next several projects for grants funded. | 5=<br>3(H)<br>2(C)<br>0(RS)<br>0(O) | 1,138<br>(315)<br>(2,000)<br>(23)<br>(329) | 29,186 | 24,749 | 53,935 |

| STATE | INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MT | Warm Springs State Hospital (3-02) Salaries, programs, interlibrary loan from State Library collection, records and music programs. | 1(H) | (?) | 22,130 | 1,829 | 23,959 |
|  | Public Libraries of Glendive, Lewistown, Miles, Flathead, and Great Falls (3-03) provided story hours, deposit collections, busing to library, bookmobile service, books-by-mail, large print materials, etc. | 6=<br>2(H)<br>3(C)<br>1(RS)<br>0(O) | 2,667<br>(315)<br>(2,000)<br>(23)<br>(329) | 8,700 | -0- | 8,700 |
| NE | Nebraska Library Commission (82.5) Survey and self evaluation of institutional libraries accomplished; grants for collection development | 19=<br>5(H)<br>6(C)<br>3(RS)<br>5(O) | 3,605<br>(1,820)<br>(1,442)<br>(0)<br>(343) | 27,600 | 201,043 | 228,643 |
| NV | Nevada State Library (81-3 and 82-2) Grants to 4 institutions for salaries and library materials and equipment. | 4=<br>2(H)<br>2(C)<br>0(RS) | 1,023<br>(500)<br>(1,204)<br>(633) | 2,800 | 144,300 | 147,100 |
| NH | New Hampshire State Library (2.2) No evaluation given. | 6=<br>2(H)<br>2(C)<br>1(RS)<br>1(O) | 2,000<br>(750)<br>(-0-)<br>(1,480)<br>(200) | 8,572 | 128,251 | 136,823 |
| NJ | New Jersey State Library (5) Salaries, library materials and equipment are funded by the State to 13 institutional libraries. Grant funds went to the Soldiers Home for video equipment and to defray the cost of the local public library providing service to the residents. | 14=<br>1(H)<br>6(C)<br>1(RS)<br>6(O) | 3,638<br>(4,729)<br>(8,659)<br>(2,309)<br>(7,229) | 10,850 | 381,443 | 392,293 |

| STATE | INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NM | New Mexico State Library (5) Consultant services, training of institutional librarians, signing of a formal statement of policy by the Department of Corrections and the Coordinator of Library Services has brought about improved services. Programs in libraries include bibliotherapy, poetry, writing, etc. Funds were used for grants for materials such as reference books, A-V materials and equipment, multi-cultural and living skills materials, high/low materials , adult literacy materials and filmstrips, large print books, etc. A summary of each institution's program and population statistics is given in the report. | 14=<br>5(H)<br>7(C)<br>2(RS)<br>0(O) | 4,307<br>(998)<br>(2010)<br>(223)<br>(494) | 30,000 | 50,817 | 80,817 |
| NY | New York State Library (2) Consultant services, including visits, surveys (Resulting in the publication Institutional Libraries Statistics).<br>Grants to institutional libraries were to:<br>Helen Hays Hospital ($8,605) for salaries and materials to serve 600 physically handicapped institutionalized persons.<br>Department of Correctional Services ($17,483) to serve 500 correctional inmates through salaries and equipment; and ($24,712) for Project Plan which serves 500 inmates, through a systematic I & R system (Pre-release Liaison Agency Network) and is for soon to be released inmates so that they can lean about the agencies in their home town that will help after they are out.<br>Grants from state funds went for collection development.<br>(An article by Donal A. Drewett of the staff of the Otisvill Correctional Facility should be noted. It is entitled: "Librarianship in the New York Department of Correctional Services for the 1980's" and was published in The Bookmark in the Spring 1983 issue, pages 167-169.) | 34=<br>?(C)<br>?(H)<br>?(RS)<br>?(O) | 38,781<br>(20,936)<br>(45,152)<br>(989)<br>(20,310) | 92,626 | 2,152,441 | 2,245,067 |
| NC | North Carolina Division of State Library (5) Consultant services including training for institutional librarians, grants for library materials including paperbacks. | 109=<br>4(H)<br>84(C)<br>9(RS)<br>12(O) | 53,150<br>(25,211)<br>(24,800)<br>(1,600)<br>(1,638) | 20,983 | 139,031 | 160,014 |

| STATE | INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ND | North Dakota State Library (2) Consultant services, grants to institutions for salaries, library materials and equipment. Amounts for individual grants listed in report. | 7=<br>1(H)<br>2(C)<br>3(RS)<br>1(N) | 2,000<br>(1,400)<br>(400)<br>(175)<br>(110) | 32,494 | 54,906 | 87,400 |
| OH | State Library of Ohio (I-6-82) Consultant services including: revision of plan for institutional service, visits, meetings among institutional librarians, evaluated projects, establishment of new collection, video tape demonstration on institutional library service, production of an A-V union list, and recruited librarians for institutional libraries. | 53=<br>18(H)<br>3(RS)<br>32(O) | 30,000<br>?<br>?<br>? | 1,449 | 28,597 | 30,046 |
| | Central Ohio Psychiatric Hospital (I-6A-1-82) No evaluation available at this time. | 1(H) | (400) | 10,716 | 36,878 | 47,594 |
| | Ohio Department of Mental Retardation and Develop mental Disabilities (I-6A-2-82) No results given. | 1(RS) | (?) | 14,100 | 5,608 | 19,708 |
| | Western Reserve Psychiatric Habilitation Center (I-6A-3-82) No evaluation available at this time. | 1(H) | (425) | 8,540 | 39,839 | 48,379 |
| | Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (I-6A-4-82) No evaluation at this time. | 1(O) | (14,000) | 105,155 | 251,007 | 356,162 |
| | Training Institute of Central Ohio (I-6A-5-82) No evaluation at this time. | 1(C) | (75) | 4,700 | 20,757 | 25,457 |
| | Fallsview Psychiatric Hospital (I-6A-6-82) No evaluation at this time. | 1(H) | (1,326) | 2,450 | 16,172 | 18,622 |
| | Dayton Mental Health Center (I-6A-7-82) No narrative. | 1(C) | (1,134) | 23,000 | 3,000 | 26,000 |
| | Southern Ohio Correctional Facility (I-6A-9-82) No evaluation at this time. | 1(C) | (1,134) | 2,300 | 805 | 3,105 |
| OK | Oklahoma Department of Libraries (IV) Consultant services, grants to institutional libraries for materials | 21=<br>4(H)<br>10(C)<br>7(RS) | 9,120<br>?<br>?<br>? | 45,000 | 260,862 | 305,862 |

| STATE | INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OR | Oregon State Library (82-S-4A) Consultant services, reference services, library materials. | 11=<br>4(H)<br>3(C)<br>4(RS) | 6,157<br>(2,726)<br>(2,577)<br>(854) | -0- | 284,254 | 284,254 |
| PA | State Library of Pennsylvania (XII) No narrative available at this time. | 72=<br>39(H)<br>20(C)<br>9(RS)<br>4(O) | ?<br>?<br>?<br>?<br>? | 20,000 | 924,265 | 944,265 |
| RI | Rhode Island Department of State Library Services (4) Consultant services including visits, purchasing materials, public library awarness of institutional programs, meetings for institutional librarians, bookmobile service; Grants for equipment and materials. | 13=<br>3(H)<br>3(C)<br>2(RS)<br>5(O) | 4,800<br>(2,800)<br>(1,050)<br>(90)<br>(1,800) | 31,192 | 114,340 | 145,532 |
| SC | South Carolina State Library (IV-A) Consultant services including: visits, program consultation, reference service, monitoring programs, collection development assistance, book selection, previewing of films, assisted in hiring, training and orientation of institutional librarians, conducted workshops on budgeting and bibliotherapy. Grants to libraries for materials. Programs in libraries included: literacy and adult basic education, computer literacy, job skills and job information, crafts, speakers, how-to-do-it information and voting on a statewide book award. | 35=<br>4(H)<br>18(C)<br>7(RS)<br>5(O) | 13,179<br>(3,600)<br>(5,400)<br>(2,400)<br>(1,779) | 40,593 | 392,173 | 432,766 |
| SD | South Dakota State Library (6) Consultant services including training and visits. Grants for library materials. | 10=<br>3(H)<br>3(C)<br>3(RS)<br>1(O) | 2,650<br>?<br>?<br>?<br>? | 28,931 | 69,073 | 98,004 |

| STATE | INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TN | Tennessee Division of Public Libraries and Archives (I-E-1) Consultant services including workshops and collection development advice, establishment of library budgets within the correctional institutions. Evaluations by a team from the Tennessee advisory Council on Libraries and the State Library. Reports on evaluations included in report. Cooperation by institutional libraries with regional centers increasing. Materials purchased included: re-entry materials, career information, coping and social adjustment materials. | 16=<br>?(H)<br>16(C) | 13,022<br>(4,914)<br>(6,515) | 20,000 | 10,000 | 30,000 |
| TX | Texas State Library (6) Library materials ordered for those institutions which complete program statements and surveys. | 24=<br>10(H)<br>2(C)<br>12(RS) | 48,844<br>(7,267)<br>(35,555)<br>(6,022) | 39,800 | 306,702 | 346,502 |
| UT | Utah State Library (III) Consultant services including workshopes, public relations, library training, purchasing of library materials, library loan and reference services, bibliographic services, A-V programming, exhibits, etc. Evaluations from each of the institutions are included in the report. | 6=<br>1(H)<br>2(C)<br>2(RS)<br>0(O) | 2,830<br>(290)<br>(1,202)<br>(754)<br>(584) | 30,000 | 72,646 | 102,646 |
| VT | Vermont Department of Libraries (82-6) Consultant services including: ordering of library materials, assistance to librarians, orientation and training, programs on literacy, alcohol and drug abuse and adult education. Film programs are on the increase. A cooperative program between the correctional centers and the Department of Libraries is the repair of the talking book machines | 11=<br>1(H)<br>6(C)<br>3(RS)<br>1(O) | 1,405<br>(260)<br>(601)<br>(398)<br>(146) | 15,671 | 87,719 | 103,390 |
| VA | Virginia State Library (82-5) Consultant services including selection of library materials and program development towards meeting standards. Programs at institutions included the establishment of new libraries and purchasing of library materials. | 65=<br>7(H)<br>51(C)<br>3(RS)<br>4(O) | 19,423<br>(7,398)<br>(9,323)<br>(2,702)<br>(-0-) | 31,896 | 135,140 | 167,036 |

| STATE | INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WA | Washington State Library (IV) Consultant services including supervision of institutional librarians, evaluation of programs, establishment of new libraries and the remodeling of others. A special bibliography (UPDATE) of State library materials of interest to the institutionalized. Programs included: films, topical kits which included books, filmstrips and toys and games for use with the developmentally disabled, compilation and indexing of task analysis for use by those working with the developmentally disabled, and bibliographies. | 39=<br>4(H)<br>25(C)<br>8(RS)<br>2(O) | 10,903<br>(1,507)<br>(6,669)<br>(2,220)<br>(507) | 40,000 | 597,890 | 637,890 |
| WV | West Virginia Library Commission (5) Consultant services including library materials selection and visits | 27=<br>9(H)<br>12(C)<br>4(RS)<br>2(O) | 10,179<br>(5,245)<br>(2,338)<br>(1,620)<br>(976) | -0- | 170,878 | 170,878 |
| WI | Wisconsin report does not include a narrative on the institutional program as of this time. | <br>?(H)<br>?(C) | 6,663<br>(2,587)<br>(4,076) | | | |
| WY | No Report received at this time | | | | | |
| GU | Nievew M. Flores Memorial Library (3) Service direct from the public library to the institutions which includes: deposit collection, periodicals, films, and paperbacks. | 3=<br>1(H)<br>1(C)<br>1(RS)<br>?(O) | 3,300<br>(2,500)<br>(400)<br>(-0-)<br>(400) | 9,883 | 14,186 | 24,069 |
| PR | Puerto Rico Public Library Services (82-2) Direct service through bookmobiles and in-house collections. Evaluations were made of 10 collections and new materials were added to many institutional libraries. State library gave training to institutional librarians and interlibrary loan procedures explained and encouraged. | ?=<br>?(H)<br>?(C)<br>?(RS)<br>?(O) | 59,704<br>(21)<br>(52,020)<br>(1,617)<br>(2,194) | | | |

| STATE | INSTITUTION OR LIBRARY (PROJECT NUMBER) DESCRIPTION | INSTITUTION # (& TYPE) | POPULATION SERVED | LSCA $ | STATE & LOCAL $ | TOTAL $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VI | Virgin Islands Bureau of Libraries, Musuems & Archaeological Services (CP-82-4) Funds are expended for salaries and library materials and equipment, with an emphasis on A-V materials and periodicals. | 6-<br>2(H)<br>4(C) | 810<br>?<br>? | 11,417 | 47,183 | 58,600 |
| | TOTALS | | | | | |
| | Population | | 647,414 | | | |
| | LSCA $ | | | 2,292,830 | | |
| | State & Local $ | | | | 14,066,342 | |
| | Total $ | | | | | 16,159,172 |

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

CENTER FOR LIBRARIES AND EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT
DIVISION OF LIBRARY PROGRAMS
STATE AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES BRANCH

# Major Urban Resources Libraries Statistics for Fiscal Years 1979 -1981 (Final Report)

By

Clarence Fogelstrom

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981 (FINAL REPORT)

WHEN THE APPROPRIATION FOR TITLE I OF THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT (PL 84-597) EXCEEDS 60 MILLION DOLLARS (102(A)(c)(1)), THE MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARY'S (MURL) AMENDMENT (PL 95-125) BECOMES EFFECTIVE. FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR 1979 THROUGH 1981, THE APPROPRIATION FOR TITLE I WAS $62,500,000 TRIGGERING THE MURL'S AMENDMENT.

THIS REPORT IS THE FINAL REPORT ON MURLS AS THE APPROPRIATION IN FISCAL YEARS 1982 AND 1983 DID NOT EXCEED $60,000,000. 20 STATES CARRIED OVER THEIR FY'81 MURL FUNDS WHICH WERE REPORTED IN THE FY'82 ANNUAL REPORTS FROM EACH STATE ON DECEMBER 31, 1982. THE TOTAL AMOUNT PAID TO MURLS FROM FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS ARE THE FOLLOLOWING:

| | FEDERAL | STATE | LOCAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $1,666,225 | $15,264 | $187,197 |
| FY'80 | 1,722,990 | 18,138 | 497,883 |
| FY'81 | 1,775,566 | 678,724 | 502,593 |
| TOTAL: | $5,164,781 | $712,126 | $1,187,673 |

ALTHOUGH THE MURL AMENDMENT DOES NOT REQUIRE STATE OR LOCAL MATCHING, THE STATE OF GEORGIA IN ALL THREE FISCAL YEARS AND MICHIGAN IN FY'81 HAVE -XPENDED FUNDS FOR MURLS. THE MAJOR LOCAL FUNDING EXPENDITURES HAVE BEEN IN THE STATES OF GEORGIA AND KENTUCKY.

AN ANALYSIS OF TITLE I EXPENDITURES EARMARKED FOR MURL PROJECTS INDICATES THE FOLLOWING WHEN ADDING THE ACTUAL AMOUNT EXPENDED IN FY'81 TO FYS '79 AND '80 EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.ALABAMA | $ 27,920 |
| 2.ALASKA | 119,200 |
| 3.ARIZONA | 166,774 |
| 4.ARKANSAS | 35,400 |
| 5.CALIFORNIA | 288,766 |
| 6.COLORADO | 88,500 |
| 7.CONNECTICUT | 37,500 |
| 8.FLORIDA | 289,558 |
| 9.GEORGIA | 171,371 |
| 10.HAWAII | 29,138 |
| 11.IDAHO | 29,215 |
| 12.ILLINOIS | 334,693 |
| 13.INDIANA | 151,480 |
| 14.IOWA | 54,000 |
| 15.KANSAS | 79,165 |
| 16.KENTUCKY | 118,091 |
| 17.LOUISIANA | 36,759 |
| 18.MARYLAND | 30,000 |
| 19.MASSACHUSETTS | 411,000 |
| 20.MICHIGAN | 227,360 |
| 21.MINNESOTA | 22,152 |
| 22.MISSISSIPPI | $ 8,978 |
| 23.MISSOURI | 164,812 |
| 24.NEBRASKA | 63,849 |
| 25.NEVADA | 40,000 |
| 26.NEW JERSEY | 28,502 |
| 27.NEW MEXICO | 40,715 |
| 28.NEW YORK | 620,466 |
| 29.NORTH CAROLINA | 90,000 |
| 30.OHIO | 362,717 |
| 31.OKLAHOMA | 24,694 |
| 32.OREGON | 14,200 |
| 33.PENNSYLVANIA | 395,322 |
| 34.RHODE ISLAND | 18,862 |
| 35.SOUTH CAROLINA | 15,000 |
| 36.TENNESSEE | 49,477 |
| 37.TEXAS | 185,176 |
| 38.UTAH | 18,000 |
| 39.VIRGINIA | 60,000 |
| 40.WASHINGTON | 28,387 |
| 41.WISCONSIN | 23,428 |
| 42.PUERTO RICO | 110,154 |

TOTAL: 5,164,781

For both FYs 1982 and 1983, the appropriation for Title I was 60 million and therefore, no funds were available for MURL projects except FY'81 Carryover expended in FY'82.

The enclosed pages show how States having cities of 100,000 or more and who met the State's criteria as a Major Urban Resource Library, utilized these funds for a variety of purposes.

STATE: ALABAMA

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATITICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $41,850 | XXX | $3,653,000 | $8,948 | | |
| FY'80 | 41,956 | XXII | 3,653,000 | 9,486 | | |
| FY'81 | 42,023 | XXII | 3,728,000 | 9,486 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|
| 781,056 | STATE | 1-4) Yes | |
| 1) BIRMINGTON | | | 1) Four county Regional area |
| 2) MOBILE | | | 2) " " " " " " " " |
| 3) MONTGOMERY | | | 3) " " " " " " " " |
| 4) HUNTSVILLE | | | 4) " " " " " " " " |

ACTIVITIES: FY'80: A total of $9,486 was distributed to the four libraries, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Birmingham Public-Jefferson County Library | $3,365 |
| Mobile Public Library | 2,493 |
| Montgomery City-County Public Library | 1,905 |
| Huntsville-Madison County Public Library | 1,723 |

The funds were used to supplement the resource collections and to improve the interlibrary loan capabilities of each library.

FY'81: All four of the MURLs utilized the extra money as approved under the current Basic State Plan for regional services to the libraries' patrons.

Birmingham-Jefferson County Public Library received $3,724 which was used to strengthen the Central Library collection by the addition of industrial standards, business indexes, microfilm indexes and general reference materials. The library purchased an estimated 250 items.

Mobile Public Library used its $2,347 to supplement its "periodicals on microfilm" collection. Thre titles covering 161 years are now available to the regional population of four counties.

Montgomery City-County Public Library spent $1,793 to upgrade its business and professional collection for its downtown branch on Lawrence Street.

Huntsville-Madison County Public Library received $1,622 to purchase 21 items to help upgrade the library's business reference collection.

FY'79: A total of $8,948 was distributed to the four libraries as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Birmingham | $3,186 |
| Mobile | 2,347 |
| Huntsville | 1,622 |
| Montgomery | 1,793 |

The funds were used to supplement the resource collections and improve the interlibrary loan capabilities of each library. The remaining $32,902 was used to purchase reference materials for the statewide resource center at Alabama Public Library Service.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: ALASKA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBERS | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $4,674 | 79-5 | 408,000 | $35,000 | | |
| FY'80 | $4,695 | 80-2 | 408,000 | 42,100 | | |
| FY'81 | $4,633 | 81-2 | 411,000 | 42,100 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
| 179,464 | 44.0 | STATE | | |
| 1) ANCHORAGE | | | 1)Regional & Statewide | |

ACTIVITIES:

FY'79: The Southcentral Region Service provided by the Anchorage Municipal Libraries, Interlibrary Loan Service, continued as a successful one-step implementation of regional library services. Anchorage Municipal Libraries are Alaska's only Major Urban Resource Library. As a MURL, Anchorage has the largest public library in the state and shares its resources both regionally and statewide. In FY 1979 in-regional interlibrary loan requests of 4,908 received a 41% fill rate. Referrals from the other two regions received a 22.6% fill rate. The total fill rate for the MURL was 37.1%.

FY'80: Statistics for the fiscal year were collected by the MURL for only the first eight months. Loss of clerical support midway in the year created problems which contributed to deterioration of services. For the period reported the MURL received 4,823 requests and had a fill rate of 28.8%. This compares to 4,908 requests and fill rate of 41% in FY 1979. Averages indicate an increase in the number of requests but do not explain the lower fill rate. Reorganization of the project will be attempted in FY 1981.

FY'81: During FY'81 the project was reorganized to make it less isolated and more related to the AML operational organization. Statistics were kept for ten months. Of the total 3,350 requests, 790 were filled for a rate of 23.7% from the MURL collections. There are several factors influencing the number of requests and the fill rate but it is impossible to be exact in attributing causes for the known changes. More requests can be sent direct to holding libraries in the state through use of the Alaska Union List of Serials and the Alaska Library Network Catalog. The headquarters of AML moved during the year. While AML has the largest public library collection in the state, not all materials can be made available until the new headquarters building is complete. Although support was maintained at previous levels, the service decreased.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: ARIZONA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBERS | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $25,765 | 79-I-VI-2 | 2,249,000 | $35,405 | | |
| FY'80 | 26,201 | 80-VI | 2,249,000 | 64,243 | | |
| FY'81 | 26,749 | 81-VI | 2,373,000 | 67,126 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,086,854 | 48.3 | STATE | | |
| 1)PHOENIX | | | 1-2) Yes | 1)County/State |
| 2)TUCSON | | | | 2)7 counties/State |
| 3)MESA | | | | 3)Declined |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: During the FY the Pima Regional Library (Tucson) Library Service Project continued the active development of the reference and interlibrary loan network, serving a steadily increasing number of users throughout the state. The use of computerized bibliographic retrieval services showed a dramatic increase during the year with a usage 179% higher than the previous FY. The total number of requests handled by the network reflected a 20% increase over the previous year. Both of these figures indicate that the project is both fulfilling its operational intent and serving an increasingly broad user spectrum.

Phoenix: The Librarian funded by the project was responsible for researching and responding to all reference requests which reached Phoenix Public Library through Interlibrary Loan and the Channeled Arizona Information Network (CHAIN). The requests ranged from inquiries for specific information to general subject requests.

FY'80: Interlibrary Loan Service expenditures to Phoenix Public Library were the following: Under $60 million: $15,955; Over $60 million: $6,442.
Reference and Online Bibliographic Research Service to Tucson Public Library expenditures were: Under $60 million: $35,405; Over $60 million: $6,441.

FY'81: The final evaluation has not been received but the following goals and objectives were established for Phoenix Public Library. The library will share with the libraries of the State through the Channeled Arizona Information Network, such of its literature resources as can be temporarily supplied or made available through photocopying without disadvantaging its own user constituency. A minimum of 55% of the interlibrary loan requests received by the Library will be filled. Title locations requested by Library Extension Service will be processed within 48 hours of receipt. A minimum of 2,500 pages will be photocopied for libraries in Arizona.

Tucson Public Library will provide all users, regardless of geographic or economic status, with access to the facilities of the Tucson Public Library System, the University of Arizona system, and specialized sources of information such as the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum and the Arizona State Museum.A minimum of 85% of requests received will be satisfactorily answered.Extensive use will be made of the latest online technologies to provide a wide range of recent and complete information retrieval. Supporting documentation will be provided with information requests, particularly for users in remote areas. The network will be available to any county or regional library or community college library in the state upon referral from Library Extension Service. The project will serve as a functional model for the development of an information network within the State.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: ARKANSAS

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBERS | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $24,253 | 4B | 2,117,000 | $10,000 | | |
| FY'80 | 24,462 | 4B | 2,117,000 | 15,400 | | |
| FY'81 | 24,427 | 4B | 2,167,000 | 10,000 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 151,649 | 7.2 | STATE | | |
| 1)Little Rock | | | 1) Yes | 1)Statewide |

ACTIVITIES FY'80: A MURLS subgrant of $ was awarded to the Central Arkansas Library System (Little Rock) to begin the development of a model audiovisual collection and program design to act as a regional service center for this type activity.

FY'81 Planned: To support interlibrary loan; reference resources and services; collections and services in local, state, and regional history and ethnic heritage resources; non-print resources and services; and leadership in demonstration of new and model programs of service.

FY'79: A MURLS subgrant of $10,000 was awarded to the Central Arkansas Library System (Little Rock) to begin the development of a model audiovisual collection and program design to act as a regional service center for this type activity.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: CALIFORNIA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBERS | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $246,564.00 | I-EXCESS-MURLs | 21,522,000 | $87,284.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 248,789.00 | 1-EXCESS-MURLs | 21,522.000 | 88,071.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 251,532 | 1-EXCESS-MURLs | 22,314,000 | 113,411.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7,628,170 | 35.4 | STATE | 1-22) YES | |
| 7,856,323 | 35.2 | | | |
| 1)Los Angeles | | | | 1)Same as Glendale P.L. |
| 2)San Diego | | | | 2)Six Counties |
| 3)San Francisco | | | | 3)Two Counties |
| 4)San Jose | | | | 4)18 Counties |
| 5)Long Beach | | | | 5)Same as Glendale P.L. |
| 6)Oakland | | | | 6)Same as Berkeley P.L. |
| 7)Sacramento | | | | 7)43 Counties |
| 8)Anaheim | | | | 8)Eight Counties |
| 9)Fresno | | | | 9)29 Counties |
| 10)Santa Ana | | | | 10)Same as Anaheim P.L. |
| 11)Huntington Beach | | | | 11)Same as Anaheim P.L. |
| 12)Riverside | | | | 12)21 Counties |

CALIFORNIA (CONTINUED)

| | |
|---|---|
| 13)Torrance | 13)Same as Glendale P.L. |
| 14)Glendale | 14)Five counties |
| 15)Fremont | 15)Same as Berkeley P.L. |
| 16)Stockton | 16)24 Counties |
| 17)Garden Grove | 17)Same as Anaheim P.L. |
| 18)Berkeley | 18)26 Counties |
| 19)Pasadena | 19)Same as Glendale P.L. |
| 20)Sunnyvale | 20)Same as San Jose P.L. |
| 21)San Bernardino | 21)Same as Riverside P.L. |
| 22)Fullerton | 22)Same as Anaheim P.L. |

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ACTIVITIES: FY'79: Implement regional area collection development plan to serve its system area as a resource center and library systems contiguous to its own system. Must participate in California Library Services database and statewide ILL programs.

FY'80: Each library serving cities having a population of 100,000 or more individuals was awarded funds under a three-part formula that recognizes each MURL's population; non-resident use; and need for sufficient funds to implement a reasonable part of the Regional Area Collection Development Plan. Funds awarded were used to purchase materials to implement a Regional Area Collection Development Plan.
The four MURLs in the Santiago Library System, Anaheim, Huntington Beach, Orange, and Santa Ana, used the funds to strengthen and up-date subject areas of technology, science and genealogy, and art/music, and business. (Orange has Garden Grove)
The SanFrancisco Bay Area region includes the MURLs in Alameda County, San Francisco County, and Sata Clara County, Berkeley Public Library, Fremont, Alameda County Branch, Oakland, San Francisco, San Jose, and Sunnyvale. Each MURL acts as regional information and reference center. Collection strengths include business and government, Californiana, ethnic resources, patents-trademarks-copyright, science and technology, and social issues.
Fresno plan categories: Business, Consumer health, foreign literature & instruction, agri-business, Auto repair, material to service government sector, audiovisual materials on film maintanance.Collection developme
to service newly expressed needs: Adult literacy, materials for LESA, local history and genealogy, patents,

and standards/specifications.

The other MURLs had similar plans and development needs.

FY'81: Eligible libraries were provided funds for Major Urban Resource Library award on a straight per capita basis, except where an adjustment was needed to meet the requirement that a new award could not be less than the prior year award. The award procedure was changed from a formula used in the prior years because a large percentage of libraries designated as MURLssurveyed after the first two awards, preferred a straight per capita distribution for future awards.

In 1981, in keeping with the criterion of the MURL program in California that the awarded funds be used solely to purchase materials to implement a Regional Area Collection Development Plan, the eligible MURLs enriched collections as follows:

The MURLs in the Santiago System are Anaheim, Fullerton, Huntington Beach, Orange County's Garden Grove and Santa Ana who are enriching collections in technology, hazardous materials, energy, environment, engineering, scientific standards and Third World history.

Other areas enriched include genealogic materials, consumer health education including materials i Spanish and Asian languages and English as a second language. Business, especially in the area of computers, data processing, investment, real estate, personnel, public relations, marketing, advertising, and small business.

The San Francisco Bay Area region MURLs are noted above in FY'80. Berkeley expanded their collecti on social issues specifically on women and women's issues. Fremont is using funds for their business collection. Oakland is providing materials for the Latin American Library and the Asian Community Library and Native American Library. San Francisco will strengthen their science and technology collections. San Jose purchased materials in Asian languages. Sunnyvale purchased for patent Library. This library is the only one in the nation, other than that of the Patent Office, Washington, D.C., that organizes its collections by the U.S. Patent Office Classification system. As such, the Sunnyvale Patent Library serves as a major resource and research center for those interested in the study of the history of science and technology of the United States. In addition it serves as a search facility to inventors who wish to ascertain the patentability of their ideas It houses information on U.S. patents by the 580 classes currently classified by the U.S. Patent Office classification scheme. In addition, the Patent Library houses information on trademarks and copyright. The strengthening of this collection resulted in a significant forward thrust of this facility in Northern California and most certainly in greater user satisfaction of its own standin and its service to the South Bay Cooperative Library System and contiguous systems. Some 15,000 persons use the Sunnyvale Paten Library annually, which includes California inventors, patent attorneys and members of the business community, in addition to historians and scholarly researchers.

Fresno has developed its collection development plan running parallel with the System's San Joaquin Valley Library System plan of service. This includes all categories in its collection and general reference.

Glendale is utilizing funds to support itw own recognized strengths in narrow and specific areas of General Reference and Information, Hispanic Literature, Art, Music, Felines (reference,

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physiology, anatomy and genealogy only).

Long Beach purchased directories and business reference books as well as American historical reference sources.

Los Angeles Public purchased newspapers on microfilm in the specific areas: Rafu Shimpo, 1971-1980; San Diego Union, 1871-1933; San Diego Union, 1/1/42-1/30/70; Venice Vanguard, 10/47-1969.

Pasadena purchased materials in Black studies, Hispanic culture, women, business and Technology, fine arts, children's literature and literacy.

Riverside purchased materials for their fine arts collection.

Sacramento purchased back files in a wide variety of periodicals, maintaining them on microfilm form and available in printout in hard copy. In this area access to periodicals is critical. The majority of the libraries within this northern regional area are relatively small and at best can only hope to keep popular titles. The MURL funds enable them to maintain a higher volume.

San Bernardino is enriching collections in business resource materials, resources in contemporary issues, and in career and education resources.

San Dieo purchased auto repair/maintenance manuals, Spanish language, investment services for smal business and related areas. Materials such as large print books were also purchased as well as non-English language materials such a Tagalog, Vientnamese, Portuguese, Italian, French and Arabic

Stockton purchased in the areas of bibliography, adult materials in English and Spanish, and the reference collection in general.

Torrance purchased art, automobile, radio/television maintenance/repair, business and foreign languages, especially Asian.

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## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: COLORADO

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $29,500.00 | 6 | 2,575,000 | $29,500.00 (CARRYOVER) | | |
| FY'80 | 29,838.00 | 6 | 2,575,000 | 29,500.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 30,503.00 | 6 | 2,706,000 | 29,500.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,009,166 | 39.2 | 1)State | | |
| 1,056,812 | 39.1 | 2-5)Regional | | |
| 1)Denver | | | | 1) Statewide |
| 2)Colorado Springs | | | | 2) Services El Paso County excluding Security and Manitou. |
| 3)Aurora | | | | 3) Services Adams and Arapahoe Counties. |
| 4)Lakewood | | | | 4) Services Jefferson County. |
| 5)Pueblo | | | | 5) Services Pueblo County. |

ACTIVITIES: FY '79:(CARRYOVER):

1) Services include OCLC, ILL, computer searches (only in the Conservation Library), 2 bookmobiles, courier service, Energy Information Environment, Homebound (by Friends of the Library), Colo. Referral Center, Reciprocal borrowing.
2) OCLC, ILL, courier service, 3 bookmobiles, Outreach Program, Call Service (community referral--clubs, organizations, etc.), Mini Marc (cataloging), reciprocal borrowing.
3) OCLC, ILL, courier service, 2 bookmobiles, Homebound, City Information Service called "Access Aurora" (regarding governmental information), reciprocal borrowing.
4) ILL, computer searches, Homebound service, 1 bookmobile, courier service.
5) ILL, computer searches, Homebound service (by Friends of the Library), 2 bookmobiles.

FY'80:(Carryover) Lakewood (Jefferson County) purchased reference materials in music, pure science, and the applied sciences. Dissemination of news about the project was done through a display of "reference books of the month" which explained in layman's terms how to use the material. Notices of particular items were also put in the Jefferson County Public Library's newsletter which reaches some 35,000 area residents.

COLORADO (CONTINUED)

The MURL's funds at the Pueblo District Library were used to fill an appalling gap in their audiovisual collection. Up until the time of this grant, that collection consisted only of records, art prints, and a very few sound filmstrips. Additionally, since all these items were to be made freely available throughout the entire Arkansas Regional Library Service System, it was felt that the entire Southeastern part of the state would benefit from this grant.

Audiovisual collection development was accomplished by purchasing video cassettes (VHS format), sound filmstrip sets, videodiscs (CED format), and one videodisc player. The subject matter of the media purchased was general entertainment in nature, and a certain number of the films purchased were Spanish language as that area of the state has a high proportion of Hispanics.

Colorado Springs (Pikes Peak Regional Library District) used their funds to update the collection of adult materials in Business and Economics. Topics emphasized included business and product directori small business information, how to and legal aspects of business, resume preparation and personal marketing, secretarial and office skills, and information management.

Aurora Public Library used its funds to encourage informational and literary enrichment for the citizens of Aurora through the development of a collection of video media. The basic steps taken by Aurora in the process of this implementation were as follows:

1. Acquisition of a video collection for individual use at home or in the library.
2. Utilization of this new collection for small group discussions in the library as part of Aurora's regular public service programming.
3. Regular interlibrary loans to other libraries from this collection.

Dissemination of information about the collection was done through flyers, program announcements, in-house signage, and press releases locally. Articles were also prepared which went out to a variety of professional and community publications or newspapers. Access for citizens was also greatly increased by the production of a current bibliography of the new video holdings.

The Denver Public Library used its funds to purchase backfiles of U.S. Patents. Four years of the patents were purchased in an attempt to complete this collection and make the information available through the State. The Library now has 17 full years of currently active patents available making the collection complete for infringement-type work or research.

Direct mailing of information about the increased patent services went to a list of about 600 educational institutions, public libraries, professional organizations, corporations, and individuals specifically identified as having an interest in patents. Press releases were also sent to all the local news media.

FY'81: Lakewood (Jefferson County) utilized their MURLS grant to improve their reference collection at one of their branch libraries. The grant allowed the development of a useful, up-to-date reference section and permitted the library to fill non-fiction gaps. One of the main efforts of the staff was to tailor the collection to the needs of the surrounding lower-to-middle income community, especially school children, young families and elderly retired persons.

The Pueblo Library District felt that, based upon the tremendous use of the videotapes (VHS format) purchased last year with the MURLS grant (70 with a circulation of 1,500), they needed to purchase more tapes. 75 videocassettes were purchased with both adult and childrens titles being acquired. A number of the videocassettes are in Spanish due to the 40% Hispanic population in the project area. The library district did not charge fees for the materials and also made them available to the entire southeastern section of Colorado through the Arkansas Valley Regional Library Service System via interlibrary loan.

Colorado Springs (Pikes Peak Regional Library District) updated and purchased materials relating to technology and building areas such as carpentry, woodworking, plumbing, welding, and construction. Other areas updated and expanded were interior decoration and antiques, sociology,psychology, and philosophy.The public information office of the library informed the community of the collection enrichment through personal contact, newsreleases and newsletter articles.

The Aurora Public Library expanded the video tape collection and purchased video cassette players and monitors. The equipment was utilized mainly at the library's reading centers for use by the general public in an individual or group setting.

The Denver Public Library purchased three years worth of U.S. patents. Denver Public Library is the only Patent Depository Library in the Rocky Mountain states and is the only source for full text U.S. patents available to the Colorado public. The long-term goal of the project is to eventually complete the holdings of U.S. patents. Through the use of MURLs funds, the Denver Public Library is now closer to that goal. They now have 20 years of currently active patents available.

# MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: CONNECTICUT

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY '79 | $35,537.00 | 6 | 3,102,000 | $12,500 (CARRYOVER) | | |
| FY '80 | 35,317.00 | 6 | 3,102,000 | 12,500 | | |
| FY '81 | 35,125.00 | 6 | 3,116,000 | 12,500 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 609,769 | 19.7 | 1-5)Regional | | |
| 590,581 | 19.0 | | | |
| | | | | Cooperating Library Service Unit (CLSU) |
| 1)Bridgeport | | | | 1)CLSU IV |
| 2)Hartford | | | | 2)CLSU II, III |
| 3)New Haven | | | | 3)CLSU V, VI |
| 4)Stamford | | | | 4)CLSU IV |
| 5)Waterbury | | | | 5)CLSU I |

ACTIVITIES: FY '79: (CARRYOVER): All provided on-site use of reference and research materials, telephone reference service, and loan of books and microform materials either directly or via interlibrary loan. Narrative indicates how the MURLs spent their money: Hartford used its payment for purchase of periodicals. Bridgeport primarily purchased reference books. Stamford purchased books. New Haven updated specialized indexes to periodicals and Waterbury purchased reference books.

FY'80: (CARRYOVER): Three urban libraries received MURL funds. The New Haven public library purchased referenc books. Staff answered 84,407 reference questions from residents of the city and the surrounding area. The Stamford Public Library purchased reference books and staff answered 90,057 reference questions from residents of the city and the surrounding area.
The Waterbury Public Library used MURL funds to join an automated circulation system. The automated circulation benefited the citizens of Waterbury and the residents of the surrounding area who use the library. Staff answered 38,464 reference questions.

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FY'81 (CARRYOVER): The New Haven Public Library purchased newspaper and magazine indexes as part of the Connecticut Urban Libraries Cooperative Acquisitions project. The Stamford Public Library purchased books as part of Connecticut Urban Libraries Cooperative Acquisitions (LINC) project. The Bridgeport Public Library collected genealogical data on Bridgeport blacks from Colonial times through 1900. Information was gathered on cards and into notebooks by five hired staff members, one volunteer, a volunteer Project Editor, a hired Project Researcher and donated Library staff. Information was found in city vital statistics records, church, cemetery, probate and land records, and interviews were also conducted.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: FLORIDA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $95,695.00 | 18 | 8,353,000 | $95,695.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 96,233.00 | 18 | 8,353,000 | 96,233.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 97,630.00 | 18 | 8,661,000 | 97,630.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,900,588 | 22.8 | 6,789,443 | Yes | |
| 1,882,836 | 21.7 | | | |
| 1)Jacksonville | | | | 1) Statewide |
| 2)Miami | | | | 2) Statewide |
| 3)Tampa | | | | 3) Statewide |
| 4)St. Petersburg | | | | |
| 5)Fort Lauderdale | | | | |
| 6)Hialeah | | | | |
| 7)Hollywood | | | | |
| 8)Orlando | | | | 4) Statewide |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: Special areas of concern were the purchase of books in the humanities and social sciences. The four major urban resource libraries were Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, and Tampa.

FLORIDA: (CONTINUED)

**FY'80:** LSCA funding under this project is intended to strengthen major urban resource libraries and to enable them to extend their services to the public not only on a local basis but also on a statewide level. This goal had earlier been formulated in the Florida Long-Range Plan for Library Service with the inclusion of provisions for regional resource centers. Funds made available through this section of Title I have been utilized to enhance the existing regional resource center program and to improve this area of the plan.

Specific objectives have been to provide access to subject and reference resources at major urban resource libraries in Florida, and to institute a plan for collection building which will enable each major urban resource library to improve its individual holdings while strengthening statewide resources on a broad scale. Special areas of concern this year were the humanities and arts.

Four major urban resource libraries, in Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, and Tampa, received funds under this project. Although not all funds have been expended locally, those expended have been enclusively applied to book purchases. This not only improves the regional and state holdings, but increases the likelihood of successful provision of reference and interlibrary loan service to all residents of the state through the Florida Library Information Network. The continued acquisition of library materials also brings closer to reality the goal of comprehensive and quality library service directly accessible to the residents of densely populated urban areas and their environs.

**FY'81:** The four major urban resource libraries, Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, and Tampa received funds. Special areas of concern were the purchase of books in the areas of business, economics and industry.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: GEORGIA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $57,099.00 | MURLS | 4,984,000 | $57,099.00 | $15,264.00 | $36,264.00 |
| FY'80 | 57,301.00 | MURLS | 4,984,000 | 57,301.00 | 17,614.00 | 59,457.00 |
| FY'81 | 57,207.00 | MURLS | 5,075,000 | 56,971.00 | 17,614.00 | 59,457.00 |

| CITIES OVER | 100,000 | POPULATION | NATL. OR REG. | SERVICE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POPULATION | PERCENT | SERVED | RESOURCE CEN. | AREA |
| 821,280 | 16.5 | STATEWIDE | | |
| 826,292 | 16.3 | | | |
| 1) Atlanta | | | | 1) 17 County area |
| 2) Columbus | | | | 2) 10 County area |
| 3) Macon | | | | 3) Five County area |
| 4) Savannah | | | | 4) 11 County area |

ACTIVITIES: FY '79: Microfilm readers purchased for seven libraries surrounding metro Atlanta. Six part-time positions filled for conversions of data in Atlanta. In Savannah over 500 adult non-fiction books were purchased with letters mailed to the libraries in service area inviting them to request items on interlibrary loan. In Columbus, nine microfilm readers and other library materials were purchased and placed in various locations to provide and improve backup reference service. Additional copies of the Union Catalog of Public Holdings were placed in numerous locations. In Macon two microfilm readers and two microfilm reader-printers were purchased to attain the goal of providing in-depth local historical and genealogical resources. Instruction in use of the units will be handled by existing staff with supplies and maintenance paid with local funds.

FY'80: Atlanta used their funds to continue the building of a computerized inventory control of the collection in the form of computer output-microfilm (COM) catalogs and a full inventory on-line circulation system. When operational, the Atlanta Public Library will be able to respond more rapidly to telephone-ready-reference (TRR) and Inter-Library Loan (ILL) requests from individuals and other libraries in the region. In addition, the on-line "hold" or "reserve" capability in the circulation system will allow the Library to trap circulating material when it is returned and get it to other requestors much more rapidly and efficiently than with the cumbersome manual system.

Macon used MURL funds to provide additional staff to improve the delivery of service to both non-resident and resident researchers pursuing local history and genealogy.

Savannah purchased 350 volumes of adult non-fiction material to strengthen the existing collection of the regional library system and to provide interlibrary loan services to the residents of a forty-three county area.

Columbus used MURL funds to complete the FY'79 project. The equipment was purchased and distributed throughout the district. Loan figures for the use of equipment are maintained as well as usage/attendance statistics for the equipment.

FY'81: Atlanta continued the "Regional Access to the Atlanta Public Library collection via COM catalog" project, which entailed (1) labelling the collection of 1,000,000 volumes with machine-readable labels, (2) inputting copy (item) information for each volume into the on-line circulation system and reflecting the title in the COM Catalog data base, and (3)distributing updated copies of the COM catalog to libraries in the North Georgia region. Inter-library loan transactions have increased four-fold since starting to use the on-line ILL system via OCLC and since starting to distribute the COM catalogs.

Columbus used their funds for the purchase of library books and materials of a self-help nature to a population segment desperately in need of such materials. Materials consisted of basic level tutorials and employment/career titles. The program was successful because large quantitites of these items have been purchased, distributed, and in use throughout the region.

Macon continued to use their funds to support an additional genealogical librarian .

Savannah purchased approximately 600 adult non-fiction books to be available on an interlibrary loan basis to other libraries in the service area. These resources were made more readily accessible to other libraries by purchasing a ROM reader and placing it and a copy of the C-E-L Regional Library's microfilm catalog on loan at the Public Library Division of the State Department of Education.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: HAWAII

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $10,127 | 79-16 | 884,000 | $ 7,784.27(CARRYOVER) | | |
| FY'80 | 10,128 | 80-16 | 884,000 | $10,075.68 | | |
| FY'81 | 10,168 | 81-16b | 902,000 | $11,278.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER POPULATION | 100,000 PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 714,598<br>722,689 | 80.8<br>80.1 | 280,000(EST) | | |
| 1) Honolulu | | | | 1) Seven libraries of East Honolulu |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Kaimuki Regional Library is located at the eastern end of metropolitan Oahu. It provides traditional library services to its community as well as servicing the seven other libraries in the most populated region in the state. Services to the branches include providing emergency manpower, orientation and training of personnel as requested and coordinating collection development, reference services, and intralibrary loans within the region. Monthly collection development meetings with regional branch heads have been held to work on collection development guidelines, to coordinate purchases of materials and plan future purchases, and to coordinate holding patterns of items such as encyclopedias and reference annuals. Additionally, attempts have been made to refine regional procedures for intralibrary loans. Reference indexing and updating services performed by Regional Library staff was presented to the branch heads for review, suggestions, and refinement.

FY'80 CARRYOVER: The Urban Libraries project has helped considerably in building the Kaimuki Regional Library collection and in establishing the library as the interloan center for the region. An old collection, in comparison to other Oahu libraries, the federal funds have made the collection more up-to-date and useful.

FY'81 CARRYOVER: The Urban Libraries project concentrated on improving the collection at the Kaimuki Regional Library in order that the library serve the libraries in the region better. An older library, Kaimuki has always had a basic collection. However, due to state budgetary restrictions, the book budget has become inadequate to serve that large community of libraries and the population that this library serves. LSCA funds were used for backfiles of periodicals, making it possible for the library to serve as a resource in this area, and for the purchase of reference type materials.Collection development meetings

HAWAII (CONTINUED)

were held regularly with librarians in the region and an effort was made to upgrade the collections in all libraries in the area through cooperative use of state book funds.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: IDAHO

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $9,543.00 | IIa | 833,000 | $9,543.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 9,730.00 | II-a | 833,000 | 9,730.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 9,942.00 | II-a | 882,000 | 9,942.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 102,915 | 12.4 | Statewide | | |
| 114,033 | 12.9 | | | |
| 1)Boise | | | | 1) Statewide |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: Boise Public Library and Information Center is the only library in Idaho qualifying as a Major Urban Resource Library. The total $9,730 allocated to this project was awarded to assist in services to the metropolitan area, to the Southwest Regional Library System, to the State of Idaho, and to the Pacific Northwest.

Boise Public Library continued to be the only public library in Idaho actively entering holdings into the bibliographic database of the Washington Library Network. The cooperative agreement between Boise, Caldwell and Nampa to link CLSI circulation systems commenced.

FY'80: Boise continued to give interlibrary loan services to the metropolitan area, the Southwest Regional Library System, to the State of Idaho, and to the Pacific Northwest.The cooperative agreement between Boise, Caldwell and Nampa to link CLSI circulation systems became a reality in FY'80.

FY'81: Boise continued to utilize the funds for the purposes begun in FY'79.Extending the CLSI circulation system, links set up last year with Nampa and Caldwell Public Libraries, Boise and Twin Falls have reached an agreement to add the Twin Falls Public Library to the system.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: ILLINOIS

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $128,231.00 | XV | 11,193,000 | $128,231,000(CARRYOVER) | | |
| FY'80 | 127,628.00 | XV | 11,193,000 | 128,231,000 | | |
| FY'81 | 126,679.00 | XV | 11,238,000 | 128,231.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER POPULATION | 100,000 PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,074,084 | 29.9 | | | |
| 3,312,459 | 29.5 | Statewide | | |
| 1) Chicago | | | | 1)Illinois portion of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) |
| 2) Rockford | | | | 2)Northern Illinois Library System |
| 3) Peoria | | | | 3)Illinois Valley Library System |

ACTIVITIES: FY '79 CARRYOVER: The Chicago Public Library targeted funds for certain activities related to its computer assisted reference center, to strengthen its delivery system to branches, to develop an audiovisual catalog and for updating audiovisual equipment in branches, and for selected travel and staff training costs. ($118,467.85)

Rockford targeted funds to acquire library materials on a "most needed" basis from titles not previously acquired due to budget constraints, and to process the items through the Illinois Library Materials Processing Center.($5,299.10)

Peoria targeted funds for foreign language materials to meet the needs of foreign newcomers, especially Southeast Asian families and increased numbers of foreign students. It also planned to acquire census microfilms to serve the growing number of persons who are interested in geneology and local history.($4,464.00)

FY'80 CARRYOVER: The Rockford Public Library purchased materials, mainly books, of a general nature; the Peoria Public Library purchased a number of video cassettes and the Chicago Public Library purchased materials in the subject areas of music, audiovisual books, business, literature, art and the social sciences. A few books were added to the Thomas Hughes Children's Library. Since this library is in the Cultural Center in the Loop, the majority of the users there are adult, therefore, the materials added to the collection were concerned with materials of interest to parents and professionals working with children such as child development, basic skills development, reading, etc. The materials provided through these grants are available to a wide variety of users. Most of the libraries in the state have agreed to state wide reciprocal borrowing privileges so anyone from any part of the state is eligible to use the materials acquired by these libraries. In addition, interlibrary loan is available to patrons throughout the State.

FY'81 CARRYOVER: In FY'82, these grants were made very late in the year and reports are not complete at this time. However, the plans for the expenditure of these funds improved reference collections for the regional libraries and the branches as well as newspaper, microfilm. materials on the arts, careers and small business for Chicago, census for west central Illinois counties from 1820-1900 for Peoria, and materials of popular interest for Rockford are progressing apace and will contribute to the resources available to the areas within the responsibility of each library, i.e., the Illinois part of the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area for the Chicago Public Library, the Northern Illinois Library System for the Rockford Public Library and the Illinois Valley Library System for the Peoria Public Library. Through ILLINET and the interlibrary loan and reciprocal borrowing arrangements within ILLINET, the materials are available on a state wide basis. In addition, Chicago Public Library in its designation as a Research and Reference Center makes its materials available state wide. The materials added to these public libraries in the three years that this program has been triggered by appropriation have, no doubt, added to the resources available to the people of Illinois.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: INDIANA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $60,867.00 | 125 | 5,313,000 | $50,000.00(CARRYOVER) | | |
| FY'80 | 60,813.00 | 125 | 5,313,000 | 52,625,00 | | |
| FY'81 | 60,724.00 | 125 | 5,387,000 | 48,825.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,406,432 | 26.5 | 3,267,376 | | |
| 1,389,778 | 25.8 | | | |
| 1)Indianapolis | | | | 1)CIALSA composed of eight County area |
| 2)Fort Wayne | | | | 2)Tri ALSA composed of nine County area |
| 3)Gary | | | | 3)NIALSA composed of seven County area |
| 4)Evansville | | | | 4)Four Rivers ALSA composed of 11 County area |
| 5)South Bend | | | | 5)ALSA composed of four County area |
| 6)Hammond | | | | 6)NIALSA composed of seven County area |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: The grants were distributed according to the ratio of the operating budget of the individual library to the total operating budgets of all six participating libraries. The recipient libraries reported that the grants were used in the following budget categories: books 40%, salaries 53%, and audiovisual materials 7%.

FY'80 CARRYOVER: The recipient libraries reported that the grants were used in the following budget categories: salaries 40%, books 51%, and equipment 9%.

FY'81 CARRYOVER: This project provided compensation in the form of grants to urban libraries that because of their resource strengths provide library services to a constituency of a regiona greater than their tax supported district. The project is the first phase of the Indiana Public Library Resource Sharing program; reciprocal borrowing is the second phase. The five libraries listed above exceed 100,000 population and were designated a major urban resource library . All five eligible libraries, Evansville, Gary, South Bend,Fort Wayne and Indianapolis met the criteria and received grants. The grants were distributed according to the ratio of the operating budget of the individual library to the total operating budgets of all five participating libraries. The recipient libraries reported that the grants were used in the following budget categories: personnel 53%, books 44%, and equipment 3%.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: IOWA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $32,926.00 | '79-VI | 2,874,000 | $18,000.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 32,828.00 | '80-VI | 2,874,000 | 18,000.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 32,757.00 | '81-VI | 2,906,000 | 18,000.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 405,548 | 14.1 | 1,463,386 | YES | |
| 401,075 | 13.8 | | | |
| 1) Des Moines | | | | 1) 10 County area and State |
| 2) Cedar Rapids | | | | 2) 10 County area and State |
| 3) Davenport | | | | 3) 15 County area |

ACTIVITIES: FY '79: Three public libraries have been designated under this portion of the Act. These three public libraries are: Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, and Davenport. All of them are also designated as resource centers for their respective Regional Library Systems within the State of Iowa. Their purpose is to provide supportive library service to the libraries within their respective regions. They supply library materials upo request through interlibrary loan. To complete their responsibility and support of the regional library system they do receive financial reimbursement from the Regional Library System for their services. These services include interlibrary loan,maintenance of their responsibility as part of the Iowa Teletype Network (I-LITE) and reference work.

Under this component of LSCA Title I the State Library provided the additional funds to buy library books. Based on a review of the unfilled requests each of the resource centers purchased library materials in high demand to supplement their existing collections.

The purpose of the grant was twofold. First of all to assist the library in buying materials in heavy demand and secondly to specifically identify the weak areas of the collection so that efforts in the future can be made to strengthen the overall collection.

Each of the three libraries have supplied the State Library, as part of the contract, copies of invoice of specific titles purchased.

IOWA (CONTINUED)

FY'80: Same narrative as FY'79 except for last paragraph:
A study analyzing the collections of the nine public libraries and the State Library was used for buying materials under this project for FY 1980.

FY'81: Same narrative as FY'81

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: KANSAS

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $26,338.00 | I- 79-VII | 2,299,000 | $26,338.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 26,371.00 | I- 80-VII | 2,299,000 | 26,371.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 26,456.00 | I- 81-VII | 2,347,000 | 26,456.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 | | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POPULATION | PERCENT | | | |
| 555,698 | 24.2 | Statewide | | |
| 554,098 | 23.6 | | | |
| 1) Wichita | | | | 1-3) Statewide |
| 2) Kansas City | | | | |
| 3) Topeka | | | | |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: The project's aims were: (1) "Extend size of collection to help meet standards and to provide materials locally and through interlibrary loan." (2) "Extend depth of collection to more adequately serve the varied needs of users."

In total, 2,522 books were purchased with grant funds. In general, the library purchased materials which had emphasis on a particular area of the collection which needed strengthening. All of the materials purchased will be available for interlibrary loan, thus all Kansans will benefit from this program.

FY'80: Same narrative as FY'79.

FY'81: Same narrative as FY'79.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: KENTUCKY

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $39,364.00 | MURL I & II | 3,436,000 | $39,363.00(CARRYOVER) | | $150,933.00(Lexington) |
| FY'80 | 39,421.00 | MURL I & II | 3,436,000 | 39,364.00 | | 377,192.50(Lexington) |
| FY'81 | 39,341.00 | MURL I & II | 3,490,000 | 39,364.00 | | 377,192.50(Lexington) |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 518,755 | 15.1 | 996,880 | | |
| 508,189 | 14.6 | | | |
| 1) Louisville | | | | 1) Kentuckiana Library Region of seven Counties |
| 2) Lexington-Fayette | | | | 2) Bluegrass North Library Region of nine Counties |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: The Louisville Free Public Library, as a major urban library, received an allotment to assist the library in collection development. As funds expended for collection building, the project could not be defined and evaluated as a project in the usual sense. However, use of the money enhanced the library's collection with emphasis on the following areas: Business Services, Materials by and about Black Americans, Kentucky History, and Ecology. Partly as a result of this collection development project, circulation at the Louisville Free Public Library increased over 16% during this fiscal year. Also, interlibrary loan service showed more than a 100% increase during the same period in requests received from Kentucky libraries.
All funds were spent on the collection,Five members of the staff participated directly in material selection for the categories purchased. Material added was absorbed into the mainstream of service and made available to all users.

Lexington Public Library used their funds to purchase a microform catalog of the library system's holdings. Because of the increasingly diversigied population in Fayette County and the rising cost of books and shortage of space at the Main Library, it became less feasible and less desirable for the Main Library to acquire every title available at the branches. In order to best serve the information needs of the public, it was necessary to have access to all of the Library system's holdings at one location. In the past, the card catalog at the Main Library provided a Union Catalog of all Main and Branch materials. But the increasing number of Branch catalog cards made impossible space demands on the Union Catalog. Certain types of entries were eliminated, several new card catalog units purchased, yet the problem grew worse. In addition, KENTUCKY (CONTINUED)

patrons of the Branches repeatedly inquired about holdings at the Main Library and other Branches. The only viable solution was a microform catalog, as it required less physical space, was less expensive to establish, and was easier to keep up-to-date. Additionally, the processed library records were used to establish a correct data base for our automated circulation/inventory control system. An automated circulation control system will allow improved service to the public at all Service points. Accountability for materials will be vastly improved; overdue notices will be presented to patrons on a timely basis; reserves and hold requests can be handled systematically; statistics for collection use will be generated for determining acquisitions direction; and a significant number of staff hours spent in the mechanics of the clerical tasks described above will be released for direct service to the public.

FY'80 CARRYOVER

Louisville: The SOLINET project has been a sucess in terms of meeting and fulfilling the stated objectives. We have access to faster and more comprehensive bibliographic searching capacities and have been able to reduce searching time by around 90%.
We have established more accurate bibliographic control and are updating to newly established standards. Many of the bibliographic records in our official catalog are old and the cataloging incomplete. Also all entries prior to January 1981 are not in the new AACR2 formats. We are updating all records to AACR2 standards when new copies are added to the collection. Copies of some examples of old records and the copy used to update them and of the new type records are attached. All records input to the system automatically have a machine-readable types record created. This record may be purchased from SOLINET at the time we institute new automation projects.
Catalog cards are produced from copy input into SOLINET and are used to update and replace older records in the card catalogs of the library system.

Lexington: The Lexington Public Library used the MURL grant funds to continue production of the microfilm catalog of library holdings begun in 1979. This microform catalog, now in use in the Main Library and all branches, lists holdings and location so that a patron in any branch can obtain immediate information as to where any book in the system is located. This not only serves the informational needs of the public, but is less expensive to produce and requires less physical space than a card catalog.
In addition, the processed library records were used to establish a data base for the automated circulation system currently being installed. This automated circulation control system will improve accountability for materials, generate overdue notices quickly, handle reserves, collect statistics and release staff from mechanical clerical duties for public service functions.

FY'81 CARRYOVER:

Louisville: The SOLINET project has been a success in terms of meeting and fulfilling the stated objectives. We have access to faster and more comprehensive bibliographic searching capacities.

We have established more accurate bibliographic control and are updating to newly established standards. Many of the bibliographic records in our official catalog are old and the cataloging incomplete. Also all entries prior to January 1981 are not in the New AACR2 formats. We are updating all records to AACR2 standards when new copies are added to the collection.
All records input to the system automatically have a machine-readable tape record created. This record may be purchased from SOLINET at the time we institute new automation projects. Catalog cards are produced from copy input into SOLINET and are used to update and replace older records in the card catalogs of the library system. Within the next year we hope to utilize OCLC/SOLINET for retrospective conversion and inter-library loan.

Lexington: The Lexington Public Library used the MURL grant funds to continue production of the microfilm catalog of library holdings begun in 1979. This microform catalog, now in use in the Main Library and all branches, lists holdings and location so that a patron in any branch can obtain immediate information as to where any book in any system is located. This not only serves the informational needs of the public, but is less expensive to produce and requires less physical space than a card catalog.
In addition, the processed library records were used to establish a data base for the automated circulation system currently being installed. This automated circulation control system will improve accountability for materials, generate overdue notices quickly, handle reserves, collect statistics, and release staff from mechanical clerical duties for public service functions.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: LOUISIANA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $44,394.00 | 10 | 3,875,000 | $12,253.00(CARRYOVER) | | |
| FY'80 | 44,672.00 | 10 | 3,875,000 | 12,253.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 44,841.00 | 10 | 3,978,000 | 12,253.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,070,778 | 27.6 | 1,850,821 | | |
| 1,069,401 | 26.9 | | | |
| 1) New Orleans | | | | 1) Five Parishes |
| 2) Baton Rouge | | | | 2) 13 Parishes |
| 3) Shreveport | | | | 3) Eight Parishes |

ACTIVITIES: FY '79 CARRYOVER: Presently, Shreve Memorial and New Orleans Public serve as the library center for organized information networks--the major function of which is interlibrary loan and referral. The library center collection, being the largest in the region, is the major source for filling ILL requests received from neighboring libraries.

The East Baton Rouge Parish Library, even though not in a formally organized information network, has officially notified the librarians in the surrounding parishes that this collection would be made available to any patron seeking service. The patron is asked to bring a letter from his library giving approval to this arrangement.

The funds were used in the following ways in order to meet the needs and demands of users (including libraries) and to improve the level and types of services needed:

Shreve Memorial Library--Funds were used to build census microfilm in the Genealogy Collection with an aim toward having as complete collection as possible, especially for the southern states. Materials (county histories, marriage records, land records, will books, cemetery inscriptions, etc.) for mid-western states were also purchased. Additional reference material, including microfilms format, was purchased in order to add to the "value of the collection."

East Baton Rouge Parish Library--Funds were used to strengthen the reference sources of the library in order to meet the needs of patrons in all 9 outlets in the library system and, especially, in the main library which serves as a reference and research back-up to all libraries in the parish library system as well as the Capital Area Region. The use of this library's collection has increased drastically within the last two years and every effort is made to provide the educational, information and recreational needs of the patrons of the Greater Baton Rouge Area.

New Orleans Public Library--Funds were used to improve the level and types of services by the purchase of three microfiche reader printers in order to make copies of requested periodical articles more readily available. SEALLING libraries and Orleans Parish School libraries receive computer generated periodical holdings of the public library and this generates a great demand. Reader printers were needed to improve access and reduce waiting time required to fill requests.

**FY'80 CARRYOVER:** East Baton Rouge Parish Library purchased 519 volumes. Materials were selected that would enhance the reference and popular collections throughout the library system and that would serve as a reference and research back-up to thousands of patrons. EBRPL has the largest circulation of any library in Louisiana and with Direct State Aid to Public Libraries in Louisiana and this Urban Resource Library Grant, they feel that they are better able to serve the levels and types of services required by the 191,591 registered patrons in their system as well as others in the thirteen-parish Capital Region Area.

From January 1981 through September 1981, the East Baton Rouge Parish Library System:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Recorded | 976,854 | loan transactions |
| Answered | 140,521 | reference questions |
| added | 19,422 | books to the collection |

New Orleans Public used their funds to purchase two Data General D-200 terminals Model 6/08-JA standard keyboard and CRT configuration. The additional terminals were essential for the conversion to the library automated system and facilitated five libraries being brought on-line on October 5, 1981 with seven more branches scheduled for December 7, 1981. The automated system adds to the value of the collection by improving access to library materials. The work done on these terminals also leads to the on-line catalog which will further strengthen and improve the library information and reference services available to users and libraries in the surrounding five-parish area.

Without this grant, the conversion process would have been slowed due to lack of terminals for conversion by approximately 10% and library materials would be less accessible to users and libraries in the area.

Shreve Memorial Library purchased materials in Genealogy, Reference and Government Documents-Petroleum. Almost a whole floor of the new library building is devoted to Genealogy and Documents-Petroleum. These collections are the largest in this area and serve patrons not only from Caddo Parish but also from the surrounding areas. They also have a large reference collection that is extensively used by all.

Because of the MURL grant, the Library could add $2,549 worth of valuable but expensive business services to the Reference Collection; over $638 worth of books on energy to the Petroleum room and $917 worth of books and magazines to the Genealogy section. This added to the value of special collections available to the users and libraries in the surrounding eight parishes.

FY'81 CARRYOVER:

East Baton Rouge Parish: This library is the largest in the 13 parish Capital Region. Since this collection is open to all residents of the Region, tremendous use is made of the reference, popular, and juvenile collections. In 1982 specific emphasis was planed on adding materials in the reference and business portions of the collection. The library continued to develop as well a special genealogy collection used by many in and around the area. Heavy use by students and special groups make the additional funds available through this grant program most welcome. The extensive "Information Center" activities especially benefitted from the additional resources added by the grant.

New Orleans Public Library: New Orleans continued to automate its circulation functions throughout 1982. The grant allowed the purchase of an additional amount of computerized equipment, particularly OCR wands, which eased the peak workload burden. A number of librarians have visited the automation system, the first for a public library in Louisiana. New Orleans continues to serve the surrounding five parish area and, in particular, relies heavily on its microfilm collections, periodicals, and business publications to supplement those in the surrounding parishes.

Shreve Memorial Library: Continues to function as hub library for the modified Green Gold Library System. The parish libraries surrounding Shreveport-Caddo Parish have significantly poorer than average collections and have relied heavily on the ability and willingness of Shreve Memorial to supplement their materials and services. Funds from the grant were used in 1982 to strengthen the reference department which receives heavy use from individuals and libraries in and around Caddo parish. In addition to items added to this collection, a number of materials used in the genealogy and petroleum collections were also added.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: MARYLAND

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $47,257.00 | VIII | 4,125,000 | $10,000(CARRYOVER) | | |
| FY'80 | 47,025.00 | VIII | 4,125,000 | 10,000 | | |
| FY'81 | 46,758.00 | I-E | 4,148,000 | 10,000 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 827,439 | 21.1 | Statewide | Yes | |
| 791,857 | 19.1 | | | |

1) Baltimore

1)By State Law, Enoch Pratt Free Library(EPFL) serves as the State Library Resource Center.

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ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Funds were used to hire an AV Technician to clean films as they are returned to the State Library Resource Center film center. Users had complained that dirt on the films hindered and prevented their use. Staff at the Center were inadequate to check and clean films after each use. MURLS money allowed Pratt to hire a staff member to concentrate on this task.

FY'80 CARRYOVER: The Enoch Pratt continued the FY'79 project through upgrading the quality of service, and to prevent losses due to neglect,through electronic inspection of films distributed throughout the state by the Audiovisual Department, State Library Resource Center. By the end of the project year 23,300 films were inspected. The 850,000 to 1,000,000 viewers who saw these films had greater "access" to the information offered due to the project's ability to screen out and designate for repair films which were in poor condition.

FY'81 CARRYOVER: 40,000 films used by thousands of Maryland citizens, were cleaned in 1982 by the State Library Resource Center technicians. This represents 60-70 percent of the total number of films circulated.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: MASSACHUSETTS

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $66,344.00 | 4.6 | 5,791,000 | $137,000.00(CARRYOVER) | | |
| FY'80 | 65,667.00 | 4.6 | 5,791,000 | 137,000.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 65,053.00 | 4.5 | 5,771,000 | 137,000.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,055,761 | 18.2 | 5,689,170 | | |
| 922,666 | 16.0 | | | |
| 1) Boston | | | | 1) Eastern Mass. Regional Public Library System |
| 2) Worcester | | | | 2) Central Mass. Regional Public Library System |
| 3) Springfield | | | | 3) Western Mass. Regional Public Library System |
| 4) Cambridge | | | | |

ACTIVITIES: FY '79 CARRYOVER: Boston ($82,196.00) spent its entire allotment for the purchase of materials. It included such items as microfilm copies of local newspapers, foreign language materials in Russian, Spanish and Hebrew, periodicals and the Baker & Taylor approval plan of currently published American books.

Worcester($27,400.00) spent their funds for books and related materials. In addition to reference materials monies were expended for foreign language materials for which there is a large demand throughout the Central Region.

Springfield($27,400.00): The Children's Dept. purchased Career Books and created a Career Corner with approximately half of their allocation. The rest of the money was used for signed English Books and high interest/low reading level titles.

The Art and Music Department spent its allocation on popular circulating and reference materials and duplicate copies of how-to crafts, photography, antiques, songbooks and biographies of artists and musicians.

For the Regional Systems books used to fill "high demand" requests were purchased. They include: Child Development, Mathematics, Small Business Operation, Sign Language, Mechanics, Cooking, Food Processing, Exercise, nutrition and Physical Fitness.

Genealogy/Local History section purchased Microfilms of U.S. Census and U.S. Census Index which are very popular with genealogy researchers who do not belong to the already documented "Old" New England families. The number of this type of researcher has increased since the "Roots" phenonomen.

Foreign language, business and large print books were also purchased for the adult circulating collection.

FY'80 CARRYOVER:

Funds were used primarily to help Boston purchase the many reference and research materials it needs to supply a sophisticated clientele.

A large proportion of this year's grant was used in support of new additions to reference and bibliographical center collections. A major genealogy and local history collection was purchased from Microfilming Corporation of America to add new dimension to the Library's early records and research aids in this field. The Statistical Reference Index obtained from Congressional Information Service offers access to extensive reports and documents of governmental and business statistical information sources on microform. The complete set of the Index to American Design with its consolidated catalog published by Somerset House was added to the Fine Arts collection. This comprehensive acquisition provides a wealth of source material for the study of American art, design, folklore and related subjects of study. In addition, library catalogs published by G.K. Hall were acquired to facilitate bibliographic control and increase access to the resources and materials of all kinds in other collections.

Titles and issues in heavy demand were purchased with this year's funding for supplementary copies of periodicals and newspapers. Purchase of 428 reels of U.S.patents on microfilm from Research Publications Inc. makes a significant contribution to the effectiveness of the Library's patent reference center services.

The Library acquired materials from foreign publishers in support of its in-depth foreign language collections, giving attention to its role as regional supplier of an array of foreign language materials requested each year. Along with Spanish language publications from Florida, acquisitions were made from Latin America, Germany, Spain and Israel.

Worcester Public Library used some of the MURL funds to partially purchase a reference collection of material for a grants resource center.

Springfield purchased books about graphic arts, decorative arts, American art and architecture, photography, landscape architecture, urban design were purchased for the Art and Music collection. The Reference Department purchased some recent publications as well as paying for the final supplement of the National Union Catalog of Pre-1956 Imprints. Purchases for young adults included contemporary fiction and non-fiction in the areas of physical science, health and sex education, career guidance, and miscellaneous popular topics. The Circulation Department purchased new fiction titles as well as replacements. The Children's Department updated its reference collection with several new encyclopedias and books were purchased for a parents' collection.

MASSACHUSETTS (CONTINUED)

FY'81 CARRYOVER: 1982-1983 was a very difficult year financially for the Boston Public Library ($82,195) because of Proposition 2½. The MURLs grant enabled Boston to continue periodicals it would otherwise have had to drop and to purchase books which otherwise might have gone out of print before Boston had the funds for purchasing. As a consequence of the great need to try to keep the collection current, all funds were spent for the purchase of materials and no monies were used for preservation.

Funds were used to purchase materials to supplement the reference and research collection of the Worcester Public Library ($27,400) in the following subject areas: Auto and Motorcycle Repair, Career Information, Computers and Computer Technology, Do-it-yourself Materials, Electronics and Home Electronics Projects, Energy, Farming and Animal Husbandry, General Life Sciences (DNA, Cloning, Test Tube Babies), Government Documents, Gunsmithing, Blacksmithing, Clock Repair, Investing Stocks, Bonds, Funds, Literary Criticism, Music, Popular Psychology, Reference Books, Starting Small Businesses and Management Theory. In addition, books and periodicals were purchased to keep the Grants Resource Center current and useful. For this area, Internal Revenue Service form 990's for Massachusetts businesses and foundations were purchased on Microfiche to enable users to research dollar amounts awarded. Of particular interest to users doing genealogical and historical searches, the 1910 Census was purchased on Microfilm. Also acquired on Microfilm was Ships' Passenger Lists from the Port of Boston for the years 1820 through 1890 plus Indexes. (These resources were purchased because they only were available in Boston or at the Federal Records Center in Waltham). The resources of the Worcester Public Library are available and are used by all the residents of Central Massachusetts. MURLS funds have enabled Worcester to better meet the needs of residents.

Springfield Public Library ($27,400) used MURL funds to increase areas of current interest--such as contemporary Polish politics, consumerism, and Christian fundamentalism. Funds were also used to buy books in Polish, Russian, and other foreign languages to strengthen our non-English materials holdings. In the busy reference department, where requests for information have increased 30% over the last year, reference materials in a wide range of subject areas were purchased, with concentration in business, economics and statistics.

The Art and Music Department spent its MURL funds on high-demand titles -- including artists' and musicians' biographies, books on American furniture and architecture, and books on fine and applied arts techniques. Popular music, photography, and crafts were other areas of concentration. A small amount of money was also used to bind well-used volumes to extend their circulation life. In the Juvenile Department, funds purchased many additions to our collection of puppetry books. Titles included all aspects of puppetry: construction, manipulation, and production -- and are intended for grades three through junior high. Books in Spanish were also added to our pre-school and elementary fiction collections. These will fill the demand from our many Spanish-speaking patrons and from those studying the language. In juvenile nonfiction areas, individual biographies of famous scientists and inventors, as well as titles on basic computer operations.

MASSACHUSETTS (CONTINUED)

FY '81 CARRYOVER: In the Genealogy/Local History Department, the balance of MURL funds were used toward the purchase of a 58-reel microfilm set of the Corbin Collection. The remainder of the set will be purchased through our regular budget. The Corbin Collection has been one of the major attractions of the New England Historic Genealogical Society for many years and our patrons were very excited to learn that it is now available locally on microfilm.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: MICHIGAN

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $104,402.00 | 2b | 9,113,000 | $73,080.00(CARRYOVER) | | |
| FY'80 | 103,985.00 | 2b | 9,113,000 | 73,080.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 103,492.00 | 2b | 9,181,000 | 81,200.00 | $660,500.00(State Aid) | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,181,369 | 23.9 | 6,370,920 | | |
| 2,210,319 | 24.1 | | | |
| 1) Detroit | | | | 1) Cooperative population: 1,549,507 |
| 2) Grand Rapids | | | | 2) Cooperative population: 834,690 |
| 3) Warren | | | | 3) In same cooperative as Sterling Heights: 718,311 |
| 4) Flint | | | | 4) Cooperative population: 559,762 |
| 5) Lansing | | | | 5) Cooperative population: 499,468 |
| 6) Livonia | | | | 6) Cooperative population: 1,897,238 |
| 7) Ann Arbor | | | | 7) Cooperative population: 311,947 |
| 8) Sterling Heights | | | | 8) In same cooperative as Warren |

ACTIVITIES: FY'80 CARRYOVER: Warren purchased 1,204 additional monographs. Books were selected from items of topical interest to fill out lacks in the collection. Newspaper articles and announcements at the Library Cooperative of Macomb Director's Council alerted the community to the additional resources available. We have pledged to make any or all of these materials available to members of the Library Cooperative of Macomb through interlibrary loan and reciprocal borrowing agreements.

The Ann Arbor Public Library expended all of the funds on monographs. All title selections were first time single and multiple copy orders. None of the money was used for replacement copies. The subject coverage was very broad with emphasis on popular reading including adult, juvenile, fiction and non-fiction and a small number of reference works.

Our grant disposition rationale was that the principal non-service area demand on this library is for circulating library books in a broad subject range, both adult and juvenile, fiction and non-fiction. The most effective way to use grant funds to help meet this well expressed need was simply to purchase more books, especially popular titles likely to be in inter-library loan demand. The Collection is available to all Huron Valley Library System member libraries and their individual patrons through interlibrary loans as well as walk-in service.

Area librarians have been kept informed of the expanded collection capability of this library as a direct result of the grant through System Librarians' Council meetings, and articles in the System newsletter, and the Ann Arbor Public Library newsletter, "The Letter From South Fifth Avenue". In addition, reference librarians of the Ann Arbor Public Library recently conducted a workshop for System librarians designed to help them and their patrons make effective use of the Ann Arbor Reference collection and service.

The Detroit Public Library grant was used as one component of a broader collection development effort for the branch agency system. The project was designed to address the long-term collection needs and priorities of the branch agencies through the identification of specific informational categories characterized by high use/high loss rates, and the development of core collection lists and selection strategies which respond to these categories.

One of the targeted areas of need under the Cooperative Acquisitions Project was that of general reference materials, and specifically, general encyclopedias. A survey conducted in 1978 by the Branch Collection Development Task Force indicated the most current edition of each of nine general encyclopedias owned by each branch agency, and in some cases, the agency's preferred frequency of updating based on use. The information provided in this survey was updated and supplemented with branch indications of first, second and third priorities for immediate updating, based on degree of need.

The funds available allowed for the purchase of 100% of the branches' first and second priorities, and approximately 60% of the third priority items. In light of the fact that the 26 branches receiving materials under this project serve the vast majority of the Detroit Associated Libraries service area, the benefits of the increased reference capabilities resulting from the project will be broadly evident.

The Flint Public Library purchased books that could not be afforded from the regular budget. Books were bought for the main library in each of the three main circulating departments-General Reading, Business and Industry, and Art, Music and Drama. These books will be circulateed to other libraries not able to purchase these materials because of costs.

The Grand Rapids Public Library purchased (microfiche) periodicals. All periodicals purchased by the library are made available to all libraries in the Lakeland Library Cooperative. The Grand Rapids Area Union List of Serials is (GRAULS) is given to each library. It carries a complete index of our periodicals collection.
We felt that because our periodicals collection is very heavily used by area libraries, this would be one of the best uses for the LSCA Grant money. The regional area is very much aware of the resources available to them here at the Grand Rapids Public Library. We have made it our responsibility to make the periodicals collection available to anyone in the Lakeland Library Cooperative area.

The Lansing Public Library purchased books in the following areas:

Large print
Spanish
A.B.E. - books for the adult who is learning to read
Work World- books about occupations, resume writing, Civil Service Tests, etc.
Fiction - multi-ethnic books by minority authors
Books about Women
Senior Citizen Books - about aged, history, sociology, etc.

Above subjects were chosen to help improve collection with announcements made to Coop librarians about the grant and the areas in which materials were purchased. Approximately 800 interlibrary loans per month for the Coop are made and these books helped with that service.

The Livonia Public Library utilized the grant for library books and library materials to better serve the membership of the Wayne Oakland Library Federation Cooperative.
For faster access to current periodicals, two ROM Readers for the Magazine Index were provided for the Alfred Noble and Carl Sandburg Branch libraries. Two loose-leaf services, "Hot Topics"and "Product Evaluations" were provided for walk in and print-out interloan service.
We were able to update the U.S. Code and the McGraw Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology. Science is another subject area where we were able to expand and up-date our collection through these funds. Concentration on books dealing with new forms of energy was considered another necessary purchase because of public demand.
All materials are made available to the community and cooperative area through walk-in reference. circulation and daily cooperative interloan.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: MINNESOTA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $50 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $45,299.00 | 79-7 | 3,954,000 | $7,384.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 45,241.00 | 80-1 | 3,954,000 | 7,384.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 45,360.00 | 81-1 | 4,024,000 | 7,384.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 644,361 | 16.3 | 1,871,613 | | |
| 617,139 | 15.3 | | | |
| 1) Minneapolis | | | | 1) Metropolitan Library Service Agency(MELSA) |
| 2) St. Paul | | | | 2) Seven Counties(MELSA) |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: Minneapolis and St. Paul both participate in MELSA, the regional public library system for the seven-county metropolitan area. Under the MELSA program, there is recriprocal borrowing of most library materials, an interlibrary loan network and coordinated reference service. The seven county libraries participating with the two city libraries in MELSA all were established after the city libraries were established. As a consequence, the collections of the city libraries are more retrospective. Cross-over data and interlibrary loan data collected by MELSA suggests that the collections of the two city libraries are used for interlibrary loan and reciprocal borrowing when more retrospective materials are needed.

This project was designed to strengthen the collections of the Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center and the St. Paul Public Library through preservation of deteriorating items and purchase of additional materials.

FY'80: This project is designed to strengthen the collections of the Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center and the St. Paul Public Library. Specific objectives for FY'80 were to continues efforts to preserve deteriorating items which may be unique holdings of the metropolitan public library and (2 to purchase additional materials in specific subject fields of high demand so taht the metropolitan public library is able to better serve as a region-wide resource center.

The Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center used the funds for binding and preservation of 84 volumes of unique journals as well as treatment and preservation of 40 maps. The St. Paul Public Library used the funds to complete its indexing of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press.

FY 81 CARRYOVER: Results accomplished were: (1) Restoration, repair and rebinding of books in the special collections of the Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center, and transfer of the last nitrate negatives from the Roth Collection of photographs. (2) Completion of the index to the *St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press* for the period July-December, 1980, providing the St. Paul Public Library and some 25 other libraries using this reference tool with a mechanism for gaining access to the significant information in these newspapers.

STATE: MISSISSIPPI

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $27,094.00 | XIII | 2,365,000 | $2,168.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 27,122.00 | VI | 2,365,000 | 3,310.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 27,155.00 | VI | 2,409,000 | 3,500.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 188,205 | 8.0 | 440,900 | | |
| 190,791 | 7.9 | | | |
| 1)Jackson | | | | 1)Seven county Central Mississippi Planning and Development District. |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: In order to improve acces to government and statistical information, the Jackson Metropolitan Library System purchased indexes and documents through the Congressional Information Service(CIS) and the American Statistics Index (ASI).A one-day workshop on their use was conducted in which all area librarians were invited.

FY'80: Continuation of project commenced in FY'79. A meeting was held about the ASI and CIS indexes and how they were to be used. Librarians from the MLC, the Jackson Metropolitan Library System and others who were in the surrounding area participated.
The Reference Department has used this material to fill informational requests from public libraries all over the State.

FY'81: The indexes are available and they are used by researchers. However, since there is no full depository library in the service area, full access to government and statistical information has been handicapped. A recent workshop, given by CIS personnel and attended by approximately sixty librarians, will make the service area more aware of the indexes and hopefully result in an increase in users.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: MISSOURI

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $54,842.00 | 3 | 4,787,000 | $54,812.00(CARRYOVER) | | |
| FY'80 | 54,812.00 | 3 | 4,787,000 | 55,000.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 54,637.00 | 4-MURLS | 4,847,000 | 55,000.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,219,219 | 25.5 | State & Reg. | Yes | |
| 1,216,780 | 25.1 | | | |
| 1) St. Louis | | | | 1)State & seven immediate Counties |
| 2) Kansas City | | | | 2)State & eight Counties including two in Kansas |
| 3) Springfield | | | | 3)State & 21 Counties |
| 4) Independence | | | | 4)State & six Counties including two in Kansas |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: The St. Louis Public Library has been and continues to be an active participant in the State Interlibrary Loan Network and has generously shared its resources with other libraries in the State of Missouri. Funds were used to purchase materials, staff and equipment.

The Kansas City Public Library used their allocation to strengthen the resource collection with particular attention given to the purchase of more expensive titles needed for the central collection used to support the entire library system, as well as the interlibrary loan system.

The Springfield Public Library purchased materials to expand and develop their collection in the area of alternative energy forms, stamp collecting, stocks, investments, securities, holiday folklore, photography, surveying, names (history and meaning of), resumes, witchcraft and the occult, etc.

The Independence Public Library expended their funds for the purchase of reference and research materials which will enhance and improve the ability of the Mid-Continent Public Library to serve its own clientele and the interlibrary loan needs of other libraries in the State.

MISSOURI (CONTINUED)

**FY'80 CARRYOVER:** As was noted in the discussion of the major resource grants, the State of Missouri continued its long-standing project of allocating funds to the five largest public libraries in the state, four of which are eligible for MURL funding. Funds allocated as MURL money were used in the same way as funds allocated in each of the major resource grants.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NEBRASKA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $17,780.00 | 79.8 | 1,552,000 | $24,000.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 17,676.00 | 80.7 | 1,552,000 | 24,000.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 17,686.00 | 81.7 | 1,569,000 | 15,849.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 535,047 | 34.5 | State & Reg. | Yes | |
| 534,658 | 34.1 | | | |
| 1) Omaha | | | | 1) State and regional |
| 2) Lincoln | | | | 2) State and regional |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: The Commission contracted with Omaha and Lincoln to serve as State Resource Center. The libraries agreed to: provide identified library services to the state including reference, bibliographic research, and inter-library loan services to the citizens of Nebraska as requested through libraries through the Nebraska Information Network; provide immediate to 24 hour service on specified materials, as may be referred and requested through the Nebraska Information Network; develop special collections and resources and/or services as determined and agreed to by the Commission and the library.

Omaha Public Library received approximately 1000 requests of which they were able to answer 63%. Lincoln City Libraries received 2,600 requests for materials and information of which they were able to supply 78%. In addition, Omaha Public Library agreed to extend specialized services in the metropolitan area to those individuals or groups who are unable to avail themselves of library services by conventional means because of a physical handicap, age or who are homebound or in nursing homes. During FY'79, Omaha employed a part time outreach coordinator to work with specialized services for these individuals and groups. The coordinator also worked closely with the Nebraska Library for the Blind and Physically handicapped.

FY'80: Continuation of services described in FY'79 with Omaha and Lincoln Public Libraries. Omaha received 1329 requests of which they were able to answer 80%. Lincoln City Libraries received 3,245 requests for materials and information of which they were able to supply 75%.

Omaha used the funds to set up and operate on-line computer search facilities. A Texas Instrument Model 745 Terminal was ordered, training arranged, access to various data bases negotiated, and funds designated to finance the first phase of search activities.

NEBRASKA (CONTINUED)

Lincoln used the funds to finance temporary staff to add the library's serial holdings to the State Union List of Serial Titles and to cover the costs related to installation and start-up of OCLC computer service.

FY'81: During FY'81 Lincoln City Libraries received requests for 4,260 items and were able to answer 61% of these requests; Omaha Public Library received 1,922 requests and were able to answer 62% of these requests.

In special programs also agreed to between the libraries and the Commission, the Omaha Public Library agreed to establish an automated on-line reference service. In return the Commission provided search equipment, training at the Bibliographical Center for Research, access fees to the data bases and funds for actual searches. While there has been a delay in getting the program implemented, the anticipated benefits from the reference service are extensive to the State of Nebraska.

Lincoln received funds for two projects described under FY'80 activities. The first was to assist the Library in preparing its periodicals for inclusion into the Nebraska Union List of Serial Titles (NEULIST). The second project was the installation and implementation of OCLC cataloging facilities and membership in NEBASE. The Commission agreed to provide the terminal, profile, training and start-up expenses. Omaha Public Library had already agreed to become part of NEBASE; with the inclusion of Lincoln City, the largest public libraries in the State have become members of the network facility.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NEVADA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $7,022.00 | 5-MURL | 613,000 | $10,000.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 7,241.00 | 5 | 613,000 | 10,000.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 7,507.00 | 5 | 666,000 | 20,000.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 153,553 | 25.0 | Statewide | Regional | |
| 168,932 | 25.4 | | | |
| 1)Las Vegas | | | | 1) Regional |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Funds were spent to purchase books to improve the library's collection of occupational materials: vocational guidance, job finding skills, work skills, and promotional examinations. Occupational materials were targeted as being a most socially useful subject area for the urban populations served by the library district. Usage of these materials will be tracked in the future, as a sequentially numbered set of bar encoded labels was set aside for the processing of the materials. The automated circulation system will be able to keep track of the circulation of these materials. Each of the items is designated as having been purchased under this grant through a special bookplate. The collection was well publicized through local and library media.

FY'80: Las Vegas is the only urban area in Nevada which qualifies under this program, and it is served by contract by the Clark County Library District. CCLD provides several services to other libraries in its region and this grant was made to allow it to improve the delivery of in-print titles which have been requested by patrons in the region. The objective is to supply such requests within two months of receipt. So far, this objective hasn't been met, but the "old holds" list is diminishing as additional copies of popular titles are purchased.

FY'81: Same narrative as FY'80.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NEW JERSEY

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $84,078.00 | 9 (8) | 7,339,000 | $9,501.00(CARRYOVER) | | |
| FY'80 | 83,410.00 | 8 | 7,339,000 | 9,501.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 82,469.00 | 8 | 7,316,000 | 9,501.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 829,244 | 11.3 | 4,273,098 | | |
| 788,464 | 10.8 | | | |
| 1)Newark | | | | 1)Northern New Jersey Metropolitan Region encompassing seven counties and 167 public libraries |
| 2)Jersey City | | | | |
| 3)Paterson | | | | |
| 4)Elizabeth | | | | |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Services provided by the Newark Public Library included interlibrary loan, telephone and in-building reference, photocopy services, delivery of interloan materials, circulation of bulk loan foreign language volumes, and consulting services in specialized subject areas.

The Newark Public Library made available bulk loans of approximately 25 adult books in selected foreign languages for a three months period to all public libraries in New Jersey. The entire grant was spent in purchasing books and materials in foreign languages.The program was heavily publicized, and samples of news releases and brochures are attached. Statistics showing the number of loans in the laguages were also compiled.

FY'80 CARRYOVER: Same narrative as FY'79.

FY'81 CARRYOVER: Same as FY'79

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NEW MEXICO

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $13,426.00 | 7 | 1,172,000 | $13,426.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 13,595.00 | 7 | 1,172,000 | 13,595.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 13,696.00 | 7 | 1,215,000 | 13,695.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 284,627 | 24.3 | 1,016,000 | | |
| 295,150 | 24.3 | | | |
| 1) Albuquerque | | | | 1)Statewide |

ACTIVITIES: FY'80: A statewide Popular Periodicals Access Center at the Main Library of the Albuquerque Public was established for the purpose of making these materials more readily and easily accessible to citizens of New Mexico.

The bulk of the funds were used purchase backfiles of popular periodicals in microform, as well as to acquire expanded indexing capabilities in order to enhance the ability of the Library to provide periodical-related reference services to the citizens of New Mexico. The remaining grant funds were used to purchase appropriate hardware and software for microform storage and printing.

FY'81: Although there was an increase in interlibrary loan of periodicals on a state-wide basis during this year, no major demand has been made on the service to date. During the 4-month evaluation sample 88 requests were received. 31% of these requests were filled. 37% of the requests could not be filled since they were for items not owned by the system. 10% of the requests had incorrect citations. 5% could not be filled because of missing items. 12% of the requests were not filled because of the nature of the requests. From this information, it appears that an updated list of materials available through the project should be completed and distributed to libraries. Additional reinforcement of the need for correct citations is also necessary.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NEW YORK

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $206,822.00 | 79-301-308 | 18,053,000 | $206,822.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 203,833.00 | 80-201-208 | 18,053,000 | 206,822.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 200,040.00 | 1-B-MURL | 17,746,000 | 206,822.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8,567,890 | 47.5 | 8,567,890 | | |
| 8,236,477 | 46.4 | | | |
| 1)Albany | | | | 1)Upper Hudson Library Federation System area and Capital District 3R's region. |
| 2)Brooklyn | | | | 2)Brooklyn, and the other boroughs of New York City as well as the New York Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency, Inc. Region. |
| 3)Buffao & Erie County P.L. | | | | 3)Buffalo, Erie County and Western New York Library Resources Council Region. |
| 4)The New York Public Library | | | | 4)Manhattan, Bronx, Staten Island as well as other boroughs of N.Y. City and N.Y. Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency, Inc., Region. |
| 5)Syracuse,Onondaga County P.L. | | | | 5)Syracuse, Onondaga County & Central New York Library Resources Council region. |
| 6)Queens Borough P.L. | | | | 6)Queens & other boroughs of N.Y. City as well as the N.Y. Metropolitan Reference & Research Library Agency, Inc. |
| 7)Rochester | | | | 7)Rochester, Monroe County, the Pioneer Library System area and Rochester Regional Research Library Council Region. |
| 8)Yonkers | | | | 8)Yonkers, Westchester County and METRO 3r's Region. |

NEW YORK (CONTINUED)

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: Albany ($2,068.00) used funds for replacement of lost materials in two subject areas: black history and in the areas of home repairs, conservation and preservation. Both of these areas are relevant to the needs of the inner city urban community.

Brooklyn ($59,380.00) purchased reference materials for the Central Library to replace missing or worn reference materials.

Buffalo ($10,341.00) used funds for the purchase of reference books.

The New York Public Library ($73,773.00) used the funds in the following ways: to enrich and improve access to the collections of three major units, all of which provide system-wide services: Donnell Library Center, General Library of the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center and the Mid-Manhattan Library. A major portion of the grant was allocated to the above three libraries to purchase books and periodicals to broaden collections of specialized materials and enable users to find items not generally available in regular branch libraries. Other projects funded partially were Periodicals in the Mid-Manhattan Library publication, regular staff in Cataloging Office working overtime to help reduce backlog of 16mm films, musical scores and foreign language materials, and partial funding of a bilingual Community Liaison Assistant to prepare bilingual annotations for the next edition of the Directory of Community Services.

Syracuse ($4,136.00) used their funds to purchase 16mm films to supplement current holdings. Social issues and energy were the themes on which selections were made.

Queens Borough ($46,784) purchased specialized back runs of dissertations, newspapers, and dictionary catalogs to strengthen its art history collection. A major portion of the grant purchased a 1,887 roll backfile of the New York Daily News in response to heavy local and Long Island demand for such research materials.

Rochester ($6,204.00) purchased materials to develop the collection of health science materials in the Science and Technology Division.

Yonkers ($4,136.00) used their funds to purchase specialized materials including the fields of finance, management, engineering, construction, technology, electronics.

FY'80: Albany ($2,068) continued to replace lost books in black history subject areas and in the areas of home repairs, conservation and preservation.

Brooklyn Public Library ($59,380) used their funds to strengthen the collection of the Central Library. The following items were purchased:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1-year subscription to microfilmed Magazine Index | $1,218 |
| Brooklyn Collection paper negatives and positives from 700 glass negatives of historic importance | $10,500 |
| Russian language books for the large recent immigrant group | 10,000 |
| Reference books for Central Library | |
| Subject divisions: | |
| Language and Literature and General Reference | 9,262 |
| Art and Music | 7,135 |
| History, Biography, and Religion | 7,135 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Science and Industry | $7,135 |
| Social Science | 7,135 |

Buffalo($10,341) used their funds to buy reference books. Special emphasis was placed on books for general information/history where the telephone reference service is located. Other LSCA programs, such as the Adult Independent Learner and Job Information Center also benefited from these funds.

The New York Public Library ($73,773) purchased books, periodicals in microform, recordings, filmstrips, printed music, books in foreign languages and 16mm films specially prepared for the hearing impaired. These materials are in the specialized subject collections of the Mid-Manhattan Library, General Library of the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center and units of the Donnell Library Center which offer system-wide, central library services to residents of the metropolitan New York City area and neighboring communities.

Syracuse ($4,136) used the funds to purchase circulating and reference materials and 16mm films dealing with a wide range of individual and team sports. Collection was featured at the Central Library in support of a series of library and community programs scheduled Fall, 1980 and running through Summer 1981 in connection with the National Sports Festival--a mini-Olympics--scheduled to be held in Syracuse, July 1981.

Queens Borough ($46,784) used funds to continue the conversion of the entire New York Herald Tribune Morgue into micro-form . The method of filming was to employ standard 5" x 8" microfiche which were generated from 35mm microfilm. When completed, the file will be made available in duplicate to any library or other research institution which will subscribe the cost of duplication from the master negative.

Rochester ($6,204) used two-thirds of the grant for the purchase of books. The remainder was used on processing the materials purchased. In most areas, a considerable amount of local funds were also allocated to collection development in these particular subjects:

| | |
|---|---|
| Art History | $500 |
| Business | 750 |
| Handicapped Children | 575 |
| Military History | 750 |
| Asian Languages | 1,000 |
| Electronics Industry | 500 |
| Processing of Materials | 2,040 |

Yonkers (4,136) serves as a contract library with the Westchester Library System to provide services to all residents of Westchester County. Special emphasis is placed on providing materials not owned by other public libraries in the County. The following materials/services were purchased:

Dun & Bradstreet Account Identification Service
Phonefiche
Stock, bond and over the counter market quotation on-line service.

## NEW YORK (CONTINUED)

FY'81: Albany ($2,068) continued to replace titles that have been lost or worn out.

Brooklyn ($59,380) purchased the following materials:

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,100 | for the Education Information Center for the World Book on tape and machine to play it for use by the blind. |
| 3,100 | for the Art and Music Division for scores and parts for 10 operas. |
| 5,000 | for Foreign Languages to complete its Haitian collection and build collection in Gaelic and Vietnamese. |
| 7,250 | for 58 years of the Patent Gazette on microfilm. |
| $42,930 | divided among the five subject area divisions; $8,586 for material that has been beyond their budgets. |

Buffalo ($10,341) purchased 876 volumes to 1) strengthen the general reference/resource collections in the several subject departments; 2) update some of the telephone reference materials in the subject departments in order to provide current information; 3) update and replenish materials in the Job Information Center and the Adult Independent Learner collections; and 4) strengthen the foreign fiction collection in the Fiction Department.

New York Public Library ($73,773) used the funds to provide much needed additional book and non-book materials for the specialized subject collections of the Mid-Manhattan Library, General Library of the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center and units of the Donnell Library Center offering system-wide, central library services to residents of metropolitan New York and nearby communities. 2) for staff support for ordering, cataloging and preparation of materials; continuation of full-time Librarian and half-time Clerk for the Learner's Advisory/Job Information Center Services at Mid-Manhattan Library and 3) to acquire special file folders to house the materials of Picture Collection vertically rather than horizontally when that unit moves into new quarters at Mid-Manhattan Library.

Syracuse ($4,136) purchased a variety of individual plays, plays in collections and important works of criticism and interpretation. Materials are heavily used by amateur and professional theatre groups, including teachers and students from school, college and university drama departments.

Queens Borough ($46,784) continued the preservation of the "dead file" portion of the N.Y. Herald Tribune morgue by reducing the material contained in it to microform. The microfiche received are of excellent quality and resolution. The files are now available for public use.

Rochester ($6,204) used the funds to improve the scope and depth of the 13 subject collections of the Library and thus make it possible to provide better telephone and in-person reference service to patrons of the 80 public libraries in the Pioneer Library System.

Yonkers ($4,136) used the funds to strengthen the reference collection of the Getty Square Branch Library in the specialized fields of technology, engineering, construction, finance and business. This Branch is located in the heart of the central business district and serves the information needs of the business and professional people who work in the area.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: NORTH CAROLINA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $62,574.00 | 15 | 5,462,000 | $30,000.00(CARRYOVER) | | |
| FY'80 | 62,689.00 | 15 | 5,462,000 | 30,000.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 62,798.00 | 15 | 5,571,000 | 30,000.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 818,490 | 15.0 | 5,082,059 | | |
| 846,845 | 15.2 | | | |
| 1)Charlotte | | | | 1)Charlotte-Mecklenburg County & Statewide |
| 2)Greensboro | | | | 2)Greensboro Public Library & Statewide |
| 3)Winston-Salem | | | | 3)Forsythe County Public Library & Statewide |
| 4)Raleigh | | | | 4)Wake County Dept. of Libraries & Statewide |
| 5)Durham | | | | 5)Durham County Library & Statewide |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Subgrants of $6,000.00 each were awarded to the five libraries with the funds used primarily to purchase books in the following areas:

(1) heavily used collections such as business, science, applied science, self-help books and adult education books;
(2) books borrowed on interlibrary loan one or more times;
(3) replacement copies of titles requested by other libraries on interlibrary loan.

Perhaps because this was the first year of the grants, libraries were not able to reach the project's goals which were to increase their interlibrary loan to other libraries by 25% and to reduce by 10% the number of requested titles, returned to individuals, marked "No location." The MURLS grants are certainly useful and have been conscientiously expended this past year. It is expected that both the impact and its measurability will increase in future years.

FY'80 CARRYOVER: Subgrants of $6,000 each were awarded to the five libraries. Following is a summary of each library's use of the funds:

| | Book Titles Purchased |
|---|---|
| Charlotte purchased replacement copies of books no longer available in its collection as reflected in interlibrary loan requests, both from patrons and from other libraries. | 568 |
| Durham purchased replacement copies of significant non-fiction titles which were found to be missing at inventory and which were considered likely targets for inter-library loan requests. | 475 |
| Greensboro strengthened its collection of business books covering a range of subject fields of general interest. | 102 |
| Raleigh spent 50% of its grant on fiction, generally in the areas of foreign authors in translation and fiction by women authors. The 50% going to non-fiction was targeted to specific titles which had previously been borrowed on interlibrary loan. | 550 |
| Winston-Salem purchased 21 16mm films. The library's film collection is heavily used by other public libraries in the same Council of Government region as Forsyth County. Last year, Forsyth loaned 352 films to those libraries; the films were viewed by 44,981 people. | |

FY'81 CARRYOVER: Subgrants of $6,000 each were awarded to the 5 libraries in the state meeting the Major Urban Resource Library criteria established. Charlotte purchased 534 books to strengthen weak areas of its collection and to replace books no longer available, as reflected in interlibrary loan requests from patrons and from other libraries. Durham purchased 472 books to fill in gaps in various areas of its collection. Greensboro purchased 58 reference series and circulating volumes to strengthen its business collection. Raleigh purchased 500 books which were requested by its patrons, but which were not owned by the library. Winston-Salem purchased 17 16mm films. The library lends its films to other public libraries in the same Council of Government region as Forsyth County. In 1982/82, Forsyth loaned 288 films to those libraries; the films were viewed by 14,317 people. The goals of the project were exceeded with the above purchases and with a net increase of 15% in interlibrary lending by these five libraries.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: OHIO

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $122,469.00 | I-15-A-F-79 | 10,690,000 | $122,469.00(CARRYOVER) | | |
| FY'80 | 121,581.00 | I-15-80 | 10,690,000 | 122,469.00 | | 61,234.00 |
| FY'81 | 120,975.00 | I-15-81 | 10,732,000 | 117,779 | | 65,944.00 |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,617,113<br>2,432,219 | 24.5<br>22.7 | 5,961,780 | | |
| 1)Cleveland | | | | 1) Cuyahoga County |
| 2)Columbus | | | | 2) Franklin County |
| 3)Cincinnati | | | | 3) Hamilton County |
| 4)Toledo | | | | 4) Lucas County |
| 5)Akron | | | | 5) Summit County |
| 6)Dayton | | | | 6) Montgomery County |
| 7)Youngstown | | | | 7) Mahoning County |
| 8)Canton | | | | 8) Stark County |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79 CARRYOVER: Akron-Summit County Library used their funds to determine how microform indexes and on-line data bases could improve and expand reference resources to meet demands for information from citizens of the County. Project tested cost effectiveness of on-line reference service, and the effect of microform and on-line formats on periodical acquisitions and inter-library loans and provided data comparing available information for three formats-print, microform and on-line: the incidence of use for each format, circumstances dictating consideration of each format, and reference value of each format. ($11,696.00)

OHIO (CONTINUED)

Cincinati contracted with OCLC for rental and installation of equipment for two computer searching systems: New York Times Information Bank and Bibliographic Retrieval Services. A slow speed printer terminal operating at 30 characters per second over local telephone lines (no long distance charges) was also contracted. The staff of Government and Business Department were trained to conduct searches through the data bases. It is expected that the systems will be utilized 34 hours per month for 136 fifteen minute searches, with the library paying for the first 10 minutes and the patron paying the rest. A public relations campaign was planned and implemented to inform the public of the availability of these services. ( $19,203.00)

Cleveland increased the availability of its local history picture collections of 19th and 20th century photographs of Cleveland and Ohio by a program of production and preservation of the materials.A contract was signed with the New England Document Conservation Center for the reproduction and preservation of the materials. The Standiford and Edmondson Collection were filmed on 35mm microfilm and the Cleveland and Ohio picture collections were filmed on 35mm slides. ($29,282.00)

The Columbus Public Library developed a circulating collection of local historic images from pictures in books, on postcards and loose photographs in the Columbus and Ohio Division of the Main Library. A machine readable index of the collection was produced and distributed to area libraries, historical societies and school systems in the metropolitan area.($24,947.00)

Dayton used their funds to create a collection of 16mm films for use primarily by area governments, business and industry in training and staff development at all organizational levels.A supplement to the existing film catalog was prepared and sent to all government, business and industry agencies now on the mailing list of the library for "Business Industry Technology Service." ($9,406.00)

Toledo purchased books in the areas of business, fine arts, history, travel, biography, science and technology and social service. The acquisitions increased the library's materials and enabled them to increase their loans to branches and interlibrary loans outside of Lucas County.($17,146.00)

The Canton Public Library expanded its present reference collection to adequately serve the growing culturally and educationally active community of Stark County. The recent move into larger new headquarters and the increased demand on the collection justified the need to expand and update the reference collection. ($4,690.00)

Youngstown purchased 500 large print books. Non-fiction materials were stressed but fiction and juvenile titles were included. A deposit collection of 40-50 titles was placed in one senior citizen housing facility for six months. The results of this experiment will determine if other collections will be placed in senior citizens housing. Appropriate selected titles were also placed in a school for the developmentally disabled children.($6,099.00)

OHIO (CONTINUED)

FY'80 CARRYOVER: Canton-Stark County ($4,690) used the funds to expand and improve the services of the Periodical, Business and Technology and Reference Departments by subscribing to two periodical indexes and two newspaper indexing services on microfilm and microfiche. Workshops were held for business people, teachers, students and other special interest groups to familiarize them with the new services.

Cincinnati- Hamilton County ($19,203) used their funds to continue the contract with OHIONET for the provision of two computer data bases--New York Times Information Bank (NYTIB) and Bibliographical Retrieval Services (BRS). Patrons have been very satisfied with this service and the library has found that, as a result, patrons are using other library services to a greater extent. The data gathered from evaluation/surveys indicates most DART searches were first time users of computerized bibliographic searches. 55% of those responding to the survey indicated they had learned about the service through newspaper articles. 84% indicated they would use the service again and 80% replied they would be willing to pay for searches (average costs $5.00 to $20.00)

Cleveland Public Library ($29,282) completed the last phase of the reproduction and preservation of the picture collection of the Cleveland Public Library. Approximately 10,000 pictures were restored and preserved and 25% of the pictures now have negatives.

Columbus-Franklin County ($24,947) purchased circulating books in the subject area of coping skills, how-to-do-it manuals and self-improvement guides by building a core collection.

Dayton-Montgomery County ($9,406) purchased 16mm film for use primarily by area business, industry and government to utilize in training and educating employees at all organizational levels. 44 films were added to the collection with 640 showings to approximately 9,600 individuals. A film guide was compiled and distributed to 460 agencies that participate in the Library's "Business, Industry, Technology Services" (BITS).

Akron-Summit County ($11,696) used their funds to determine how the use of microform and on-line data bases could improve and expand reference services to Summit County users by conducting 450 searches during the project year. Searchers were tained and on-going training for two seasoned searchers occurred.

Youngstown-Mahoning County ($6,099) purchased books in the fields of home repairs and maintenance. Approximately 500 new and duplicate titles were added. The Mahoning Valley is in a dire economic situation following the collapse of the local steel industry and subsequent business closings. By providing how-to-do-it books in these fields, the citizens will be able to have well-maintained housing which will help to uphold the economic base of the area, provide projects for individuals and help maintain a sense of community pride and optimism.

Toledo-Lucas County ($17,146) purchased materials for the Social Sciences, Business, Science-Technology, History-Travel-Biography and the Fine Arts departments. Approximately 1,000 titles were purchased and circulated about 3,500 times.

FY'81 CARRYOVER: Cleveland Public Library ($29,282) placed 4509 serial back file titles into the computer. The librarian on the project examined serial back file maing entries to determine if titles were monographs, periodicals, or serials. 45 % of the serial back file titles have been entered into the computer database. A measure of progress is the instant availability of the serial back file information at 31 locations throughout the Cleveland Public Library system through the on-line system. Previously this information was accessible only through the card catalog at the main library. In coordination with the Cleveland Public Library's other machine conversion efforts, there has been an increased usefulness of the on-line catalog in answering patron inqueries. According to statistics kept by the library's general reference department, use of the on-line catalog ( as opposed to the card catalog) has increased from 26 % in November 1980 to around 70 %. No dramatic increase has yet been seen in the course of this project but the library is anticipating that the percentage will increase as the work proceeds.

Columbus ($24,947) utilized their funds to install an automated A-V Materials Booking System. The VIS Consultant's System was selected. A commitment from another Franklin County public library was received to contract with the Public Library of Columbus and Franklin County for use of the booking system.

The Dayton & Montgomery County Public Library ($9,406) continued to build on the successful "Business-Industry-Government" 16mm film program of the past two years.Films purchased dealt with management, supervision, administration and personnel subject areas to be used primarily by manufacturing, retail, wholesale, service, government and non-profit organizations in staff development at all organizational levels.

The Public Library of Youngstown and Mahoning County ($6,099) established eight "Job Market" corners at five agencies . Books such as practice tests books, resume guides, books on job interviews, career planning and pamphlets covering all areas of employment were purchased.The current statewide unemployment problem has been intensified in the Mahoning County area because of the closing of the area steel mills and the current recession in the auto industry. In the Youngstown-Warren area unemployment is listed at 15.9%. The unofficial figure for the area was 25%. Those seeking jobs are finding it necessary to brush up on basic skills to pass tests. Many have never prepared a resume. Many have never had to have traditional job interviews. The numbers taking civil service and apprenticeship tests is overwhelming. A recent test for entrance positions in the Youngstown Police Department drew 274 applicants, with only two minority positions open. While the library has attempted to provide materials in the quantities needed to assist these patrons, sudden overwhelming demands have created shortages. For each post office exam, for example, the library will have reserves of 30-35 for the test materials. The 90-100 copies of resume books owned by the library are seldom on the shelves.

The Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County continued to build on the Expanded Information Giving programs of the past two years. Contractual agreements were continued with OHIONET

FY'81 CARRYOVER: for provision of the New York Times Information Bank (NYTIB) and the Bibliographic Retrieval Service, Inc. (BRS) to provide 70 files (databases) to Hamilton County residents. The final report has not been received but from July through September, 103 patron requests and 95 staff reference requests for a total of 198 searches were completed during this period. The total on-line hours for the period was 41.93 hours. Average length of on-line time for each search request was 12.7 minutes requiring an average of 2.87 databases to complete each request. 36 of the available databases were accessed during the quarter with CROS, NYTIS, PATS, and INFO being the most frequently used. Thus far, the library has met its objective of reaching the 50 % goal for patron generated requests. The 568 databases searched in response to user requests, is below the 750 figure originally designed into the program. It is hoped that the expenditure of staff time for additional training and additional searchers will turn slow use of the service around.

The Toledo-Lucas County Public Library ($17,146) purchased 1,000 adult non-fiction titles selected by the department heads of the science-technology, social science, history-travel biography, business and fine arts departments.

The Aktron Summit County Public Library ($11,696) project entitled CALL (Computer Assisted Learning in Libraries) was designed to improve computer literacy of patrons by providing them access to computer equipment and software. The three basic characteristics of the project were (1) to provide patrons of the main library and 12 branches access to a personal computer system and train staff to assist patrons with this equipment; (2) to assist patrons in creasing their computer literacy skils by developing a collection of computer software materials to meet the needs of all patrons, school age and older; and (3) to develop a promotional program to inform residents of Summit County about the new service.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: OKLAHOMA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $31,734.00 | 10 | 2,770,000 | $8,060.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 32,021.00 | 9 | 2,770,000 | 8,134.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 32,047.00 | 7 | 2,843,000 | 8,500.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 703,203 | 25.4 | 1,000,000(EST) | | |
| 701,374 | 24.7 | | | |
| 1) Oklahoma City | | | | 1) Metropolitan Library System including parts of Canadian, Cleveland and Pottawatomie Counties into which city limits of Oklahoma City extend. |
| 2) Tulsa | | | | 2) Tulsa City-County Library including parts of Osage and Wagoner Counties into which city limits of Tulsa, Skiatook, and Broken Arrow extend. |

ACTIVITIES: FY '79: $4,030.00 each were given to the Metropolitan Library System and the Tulsa City-County Library, Oklahoma's two major urban resource libraries.

Objectives of the project were to provide increased access to materials and services for citizens within each metropolitan area, especially those outside the tax base, and to provide much needed resources to the target group.

FY'80: Same narrative as FY'79

FY'81: Same narrative as FYs '79 & '80

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

**STATE: OREGON**

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $26,648.00 | 79-61 | 2,326,000 | $4,000.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 27,110.00 | I-80-7 | 2,326,000 | 4,500.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 27,640.00 | 81-6 | 2,452,000 | 5,700.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 379,826 | 16.3 | 2,091,385 | | |
| 467,326 | 19.1 | | | |
| 1) Portland | | | | 1) Multnomah County and State |
| 2) Eugene | | | | 2) Eugene Public Library and State |

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ACTIVITIES: FY'79: This project provides Multnomah County Library materials to public libraries in Oregon through procedures established with Oregon State Library. Multnomah County Library is the state's largest public library and and has the strongest collection to provide support to the other public libraries of the state. This Project makes the Multnomah County Library more available to libraries but the accomplishments are not readily measurable. The funding is small and the request loans could be enormous. Currently, requests must be made blindly since there is no union catalog in the state. This causes the library staff to handle many requests which cannot be filled by Multnomah County Library.
NOTE: Eugene Public Library entered program in FY 1981.

FY'80: Multnomah County Library, which serves the City of Portland, the largest public library in the state and a major library resource to the state. MCL was paid its percentage share of the MURL funds to provide interlibrary loan of its materials to libraries within Oregon upon request by the State Library. The amount granted is small in relation to the value of the collection and the demand upon its services. Not measured are the numerous individual requests from area residents who do not pay the local taxes supporting the MCL. This places a drain on the library which is not properly reimbursed for the services it provides to these people.

FY'81: In 1981, Eugene Public Library joined Multnomah County Library as the second MURL in Oregon. Both libraries provide interlibrary loan access to their collections to all other Oregon libraries. Both also provide significant reference services to area residents who do not pay local taxes to support them. Eugene Public Library holdings are available to other Oregon libraries through OCLC.

Multnomah County Library, a member of WLN, assists the State Library in funding out-of-state locations for requested materials by searching for them on WLN.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: PENNSYLVANIA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $135,208.00 | XVI | 11,802,000 | $124,910.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 134,085.00 | XVI | 11,802,000 | 135,206.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 132,597.00 | XVI | 11,763,000 | 135,206.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,478,158 | 21.0 | 11,980,860 | | |
| 2,411,781 | 20.5 | | | |
| 1) Philadelphia | | | | 1) Statewide |
| 2) Pittsburgh | | | | 2) Statewide |
| 3) Erie | | | | 3) Statewide |
| 4) Allentown | | | | 4) Statewide |

ACTIVITIES: FY'79: MURLS funds were used by Philadelphia ($75,989.00), Pittsburgh ($44,494.00) and Allentown ($4,427.00) for the purchase of library materials. Erie County Library did not receive its grant because of unresolved problems with the U.S. Office of Civil Rights.

FY'80: The four libraries involved purchased materials in their individual areas of collection building responsibilities. Philadelphia ($75,989), Pittsburgh ($44,494), Allentown ($4,427) and Erie ($10,295).

FY'81: The MURLs money was distributed as follows: Philadelphia ($75,989), Pittsburgh ($44,494), Erie ($10,296), and Allentown ($4,427). The libraries are using the funds to purchase library materials which will be available to any resident of the State.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: RHODE ISLAND

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $10,723.00 | 7 & 2 | 936,000 | $5,362.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 10,651.00 | 2 | 936,000 | 6,500.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 10,506.00 | 2 | 932,000 | 7,000.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 164,989 | 17.6 | 939,420 | Yes | |
| 157,222 | 16.9 | | | |
| 1) Providence | | | | 1) Statewide |

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ACTIVITIES: FY'79 : A grant was provided to the Providence Public Library to purchase Russian, Laotian and Cambodian materials.

FY'80 : A grant was made to the Providence Public Library to strengthen its information services that it provides to the residents of the State.

FY'81 : A grant was made to the Providence Public Library to strengthen the information services of its Art and Music Department, Periodical Department and Reader's Advisory Department.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: SOUTH CAROLINA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $32,582.00 | IIIC | 2,844,000 | $5,000.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 32,714.00 | IIIC | 2,844,000 | 5,000.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 32,712.00 | IIIC | 2,902,000 | 5,000.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 112,779 | 4.0 | 987,939 | YES | |
| 108,216 | 3.7 | | | |

1)Columbia (Richland County)

1)Central Midlands Region, nine counties

FY'79 ACTIVITIES: The objective of this continuing project was to improve the reference resources of six metropolitan libraries which serve as resource centers for surrounding areas. The project supports "Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries", which calls for maintaining strong reference collections in resource centers located within half-day round trips of all South Carolina residents.

In FY'79 the following libraries participated in this project: Charleston, Greenvile, and Florence (each receiving $10,000), and Aiken, Richland, and York (each receiving $5,000). Richland received an additional grant of $5,000 as it is designated as a major urban resource library (MURL) under provisions of the Urban Library Amendments to LSCA. Grants were to be used for the purchase of reference materials for the headquarters libraries and could include microforms of reference value.Awards of grant monies were contingent upon library agreements not to reduce local funding for reference materials, to provide access to adult patrons from neighboring counties, and to provide publicity about the grant, acquisitions, and reference services.

Invoices received and informal reports made to the State Library indicated that the Metropolitan Libraries Project was successful in achieving its primary objective of strengthening reference collections. Although some general reference works were purchased, most of the monies were used to buy more specialized materials. Upgrading business reference collections was emphasized; all participating libraries now have some of Standard and Poor's business services.

Attainment of the secondary objective, providing reference service to residents of neighboring counties, is more difficult to assess. Resource center librarians did solicit suggestions for purchase from libraries in neighboring counties, but there is no evidence to indicate how much usage by out-of-county residents occurred during 1979; this type of statistic, of course, is nearly impossible to obtain.

Publicity efforts of the participating libraries included newspaper articles; radio and a few television public service announcements; booklists and brochures distributed to patrons, community agencies, businesses, chambers of commerce, and libraries in neighboring counties; and library tours.

In general, the FY'79 Metropolitan Libraries Project was successful. It has been clearly demonstrated that the six participating libraries were able, with grant monies, to purchase expensive and/or specialized reference materials which they could not have afforded if dependent solely on local funds. Means of attracting users from outlying counties need to be explored further.

FY'80: The objective of this continuing project was to improve the reference resources of six metropolitan libraries which serve as resource centers for their surrounding areas. The project supports "Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries", which calls for maintaining strong reference collections in resource centers located within half-day round trips of all South Carolina residents.

Invoices received by and project reports made to the State Library indicated that the Metropolitan and Urban Resource Libraries Project was successful in achieving its primary objective of strengthening reference collections. Many fewer general reference works were purchased in FY'80 than in previous years with grant funds; most of the monies were used to buy specialized or technical, expensive materials. Five of the six resource libraries placed major emphasis on up-grading their business collections. Other areas of concentration were medicine, pharmacy, political science, literature, and government. Minor emphasis was placed on purchasing in the areas of law, philosophy, food technology, economics, South Carolina statistical and planning materials, and education.

If LSCA funds for this project were decreased or unavailable, reports indicated that the libraries could absorb zero percent (two responses), "small fraction" (one response), ten percent (one response) and twenty-five percent "at the sacrifice of materials for other subject areas" (one response) of the amount of grant funds into their reference materials budget the first year. Three reported that they would be unable to purchase Dun's Million Dollar and Middle Market Directory in Market Identifiers without grant funds; also listed were microfiche college catalog collection, American Book Prices Current, Standard and Poor's Stock Reports and Corporation Records, American Statistics Index, and many other works necessary to provide adequate reference service in large metropolitan libraries.

Attainment of a secondary objective, providing reference service to residents of neighboring

**FY'80:** counties, was more difficult to assess. Resource librarians did solicit suggestions for purchase from libraries in neighboring counties, but there is no statistical record of how much usage by out-of-county residents occurred during 1980. Librarians at the six resource centers estimate that 585 persons from neighboring counties use their collections in person each month and 50 telephone calls were received from other libraries in their areas each month.

Publicity efforts of the participating Libraries included newspaper articles; articles in newsletters of business and professional organizations; radio and a few television public service announcements and short programs; booklists and brochures distributed to patrons, community agencies, businesses, chambers of commerce, and libraries in neighboring counties; library tours; and seminars for business and professional people.

The fiscal year 1980 Metropolitan Urban Resource Libraries Project was successful. It has been clearly demonstrated that the six participating libraries were able, with LSCA funds, to purchase expensive specialized reference materials which they would not have afforded if dependent solely on local funds.

**FY'81:** The objective of this continuing project was to improve the reference resources of six metropolitan libraries which serve as resource centers for their surrounding areas. The project supports "Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries", which calls for maintaining strong reference collections in resource centers located within half-day round trips of all South Carolina residents.

In FY'81 the following libraries participated in this project: Charleston, Greenville, and Florence (each receiving $10,000), and Aiken, Richland, and York (each receiving $5,000). Richland received an additional grant of $5,000 as it is designated as a major urban resource library (MURL) under provisions of the Urban Library Amendments to LSCA. Grants were used for the purchase of specialized reference materials for the headquarters libraries and could include microforms of reference value. Awards of grant monies were contingent upon library agreements not to reduce local funding for reference materials, to provide access to adult patrons from neighboring counties, and to provide publicity about the grants, acquisitions, and reference services.

Five of the six resource libraries placed major emphasis on upgrading their business collections. Other areas of concentration were law, psychology, music, religion, film, theater, science, biography, and Congressional Quarterly publications. Minor emphasis was placed on purchasing in the areas of philosophy, education, and career information.

FY'81 will be the last year for the Metropolitan and Urban Resource Libraries project in its present form. Future projects will only include funds for Richland County Public Library, which

SOUTH CAROLINA (CONTINUED)

FY'81: qualifies as a MURL under the Urban Library Amendments to LSCA. This decision was influenced by it being given a low priority by APLA, the redirection of state plans from ARRC's to a statewide network, anticipated reductions in Federal funds and the intent to use LSCA funds for priority projects having the greatest benefit for all libraries.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: TENNESSEE

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $48,506.00 | I-B-3 | 4,234,000 | $16,589.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 48,787.00 | I-B-3 | 4,234,000 | 16,444.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 48,843.00 | I-B-3 | 4,333,000 | 16,444.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,446,547 | 34.2 | | | |
| 1,437,207 | 33.2 | 3,924,164 | YES | |
| 1)Memphis | | | | 1)Three(3) library regions in West Tennessee |
| 2)Nashville-Davidson County | | | | 2)Three(3) library regions in Middle Tennessee |
| 3)Knoxville | | | | 3)Three(3) library regions in Northeast Tennessee |
| 4)Chattanooga | | | | 4)Three(3) library regions in Southeast Tennessee |

FY'79 ACTIVITIES: LSCA, Title I funds were distributed to four major urban resource libraries (MURL) under this project. These funds supplement Project I-B-1 (ARC) and are used to strengthen the collections of metropolitan libraries for use as regional resources.

Out of 186 non-metropolitan public libraries in Tennessee, 172 used the Area Resource Centers (ARC)services at least once during the year. Capabilities of the Area Resource Centers to locate and supply materials for interlibrary loan and reference to local public libraries in Tennessee have been advanced dramatically during the year by the installation in all four ARCs of computer access terminals connected to the OCLC/SOLINET bibliographic database; and by the introduction of the SOLINET computerized interlibrary loan system. Each ARC now has immediate access to the list of holdings in the OCLC database. Through the computer terminal, ARCs are able to quickly verify bibliographic information essential to filling requests for interlibrary loan, locate materials, and then to complete the interlibrary loan transaction via the computer terminal.

TENNESSEE (CONTINUED)

FY'80: $4,111 was granted to each MURL to strengthen the collections of metropolitan libraries as regional resources. ARC, Area Resource Center is a continuing program designed to provide improved library service outside metropolitan areas of the state.

176 out of 186 non-metropolitan public libraries in Tennessee used ARC services at least once during the year. Of the ten libraries which did not use ARC in 1980, seven do not have a telephone in the library, nine are open 15 hours per week or less, and all are less than 900 square feet in size. It is difficult for these libraries to provide the quality of library service that requires ARC support.

Current acquisitions of some thirty-five Tennessee libraries are being input to the OCLC data base, and retrospective collections of the state's major resource libraries are being added, providing an extensive on-line catalog of Tennessee holdings upon which the ARCs can draw.

One major activity of FY 1980 was the publication of Handbook for *Users of Area Resource Centers*, and its distribution to public libraries statewide. The handbook is a guide to the services provided to county libraries by the ARC system. It encourages the librarian in the small public library to increase the scope of materials and information available to his patrons through ARC's access to sources beyond the local county library.

FY'81: The same amount, $4,111 was granted to each of the four MURLs to strengthen the collections of metropolitan libraries as regional resources. Approximately 94% of the non-metropolitan public libraries of Tennessee used the Area Resource Centers (ARC) services at least once during the year. The number of reference questions answered increased by more than 100%.

Capability of the ARCs to locate and supply materials for interlibrary loan and reference to local public libraries in Tennessee was advanced dramatically in 1979 by the installation in all four ARCs of computer access terminals connected to the OCLC/SOLINET bibliographic data base; and by the introduction of the SOLINET computerized interlibrary loan system. Each ARC now has immediate access to the list of holdings in the OCLC data base.

Current acquisitions of 40 Tennessee libraries are being input to the OCLC data base, and retrospective collections of the state's major resource libraries are being added, providing an extensive on-line catalog of Tennessee holdings upon which the ARCs can draw. The State agency is studying the effects of OCLC/SOLINET on ARC and the possible activities of ARC in the evolving statewide network.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: TEXAS

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES (CARRYOVER) | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $144,339.00 | 12-A | 12,599,000 | $61,085.00 | $259.00 | |
| FY'80 | 145,565.00 | 12-A | 12,599,000 | 61,764.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 147,070.00 | 12 | 13,047,000 | 62,327.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,351,153 | 42.5 | 5,351,153 | | |
| 5,527,615 | 42.4 | | | |
| 1)Houston | | | | 1-15) Statewide |
| 2)Dallas | | | | |
| 3)San Antonio | | | | |
| 4)El Paso | | | | |
| 5)Fort Worth | | | | |
| 6)Austin | | | | |
| 7)Corpus Christi | | | | |
| 8)Lubbock | | | | |
| 9)Amarillo | | | | |
| 10)Arlington | | | | |
| 11)Garland | | | | |
| 12)Beaumont | | | | |
| 13)Irving | | | | |

TEXAS (Continued)

14)Pasadena

15)Waco

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**FY'79 CARRYOVER ACTIVITIES:** Overall, the centralized acquisition of library materials for major urban libraries operated very smoothly.
To be eligible to participate, each of the 15 libraries had to verify that their collection was open for use by nonresidents. Based on the reports received, the following usage by nonresidents occured in State Fiscal Year(SFY) 1980:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of library materials circulated: | 195,976 |
| Number of library cards issued: | 13,820 |
| Number of other usage (e.g. guest registry): | 15,524 |

A total of 2,806 volumes (2,293 titles) were added to these collections under this program. The number of books received by each library ranged from 27 to 646 volumes; the mean was 187; the median and the mode were 146.

Based on requests from four participating libraries, direct grants will be issued to them next year. The remaining 11 will continue to purchase centrally.

**FY'80 CARRYOVER:** Overall, this program operated very smoothly. Eleven libraries purchased books centrally through the State Library. Four libraries purchased books directly, having received their share of the funds by contract.
To be eligible to participate, each of the 15 libraries had to verify that their collection was open for use by nonresidents. Based on the reports received, the following usage by nonresidents occurred in 1981:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of library materials circulated: | 125,430 |
| Number of library cards issued: | 18,527 |
| Number of other usage (e.g., genealogy registry) | 42,173 |

A total of 5,004 volumes (3,605 titles) were purchased under this program. Thus, the average cost per volume was $12.36.

TEXAS ( CONTINUED)

**FY'81 CARRYOVER:** Overall, this program operated very smoothly. Ten libraries purchased books centrally through the State Library. Five libraries purchased books directly, having received their share of the funds by contract. To be eligible to participate, each of the 15 libraries had to verify that their collection was open for use by nonresidents. Based on the reports received, the following usage by nonresidents occurred in SFY 1981:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of library materials circulated: | 62,383 |
| Number of library cards issued: | 14,744 |
| Number of other usage (e.g., genealogy registry): | 5,915 |

A total of 3,922 volumes (1,828 titles) were purchased under this program. The average cost per volume was $15.90

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: UTAH

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $14,115.00 | V | 1,232,000 | $2,000.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 14,436.00 | IV | 1,232,000 | 2,000.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 14,846.00 | IV | 1,317,000 | 14,000.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 168,667 | 13.7 | Statewide | Yes | |
| 164,379 | 12.5 | | | |
| 1)Salt Lake City | | | | 1) Statewide |

FY'79 CARRYOVER & FY'80 ACTIVITIES: The MURL Project has been used to strengthen the collection of the Salt Lake City Public Library, in order to enable it to better support its role in Utah's interlibrary loan network.

The Salt Lake City Public Library agreed to strengthen the Humanities Area as outlined in the original proposal to the Utah State Library Commission.

The MURL program has given the opportunity to share in the LSCA Program for the first time on an on-going basis. Prior to the implementation of this program there has been no systematic method of participation made available for the State's largest municipal library.

FY'80 CARRYOVER & FY'81: Under the MURL project funds were used to purchase books to strengthen the collection of the Salt Lake City Public Library. The SLCPL is currently a net lender in the State's interlibrary loan network and the MURL Project has assisted the library in filling its in the network. All libraries in the State are eligible to benefit from interlibrary loan services rendered throughout the network.

The regional area defined for the MURL project is contiguous with the entire state. The range of population served, therefore, includes all age, ethnic and socioeconomic groups.

The Salt Lake City Public Library strengthened the Humanities Area through the purchase of 655 books.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: VIRGINIA

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $57,878.00 | 79-11 | 5,052,000 | $20,000 | | |
| FY'80 | 57,915.00 | 80-8 | 5,052,000 | 20,000.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 58,357.00 | 81-7 | 5,177,000 | 20,000.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,432,158 | 28.3 | 2,500,000 | | |
| 1,340,726 | 25.9 | | | |

1)Norfolk

2)Richmond

3)Virginia Beach

4)Newport News

5)Hampton

6)Portsmouth

7)Alexandria

8)Chesapeake

9)Roanoke

1)Tidewater area with 6 large independent cities with approximately 1/4 of the State's population.

VIRGINIA (CONTINUED)

**FY'79 CARRYOVER ACTIVITIES:**

A grant was made to the Norfolk Public Library, the only designated MURL in the State. The funds were spent to purchase materials to add to the books and serials collection. This is one of the smallest grants but had one of the most beneficial results of any of the projects. The Norfolk City Council agreed to drop all non-resident's fees. This lead three other cities in the area to also eliminate their fees.

The Tidewater directors' group are investigating other areas of cooperation in the area of material sharing.

**FY'80 CARRYOVER:**

A grant of $20,000 was made to the Norfolk Public Library, the only designated MURL in the State. The funds were spent to purchase materials, primarily for the adult book collection.

Although this was a small grant, it was beneficial to a large percentage of the state's population. In accepting the grant, the Public Library agreed to drop all non-resident's fees which led to the three other cities in the area eliminating their fees. Since the beginning of the project in 1980, 2,564 non-resident borrowers have registered at the Norfolk Public Library.

The Tidewater directors group continued to investigate other areas of cooperation in the area of material sharing.

**FY'81 CARRYOVER:**

A grant of $20,000 was awarded to the Norfolk Public Library to enhance its role as a major urban resource center. The funds were used for the enrichment of special collections and to supplement the library's major reference departments.

The $2,042 spent on foreign language books and the $4,046 spent on adult basic education materials permitted the Norfolk Public Library to retrieve these two collections from storage, house them on the mezzanine in a room now renamed Special Collection Room, and to update these badly neglected resources. The General Reference Department, now in charge of the foreign language materials, plans to continue modest purchasing in this area. The grant provides the seed money that stimulated improvement of these services.

The reference/research role of the Norfolk Public Library was strengthened with use of $3,000 for census microfilm of D.C., Maryland, and West Virginia to complete the holdings and $10,912 for materials for the three major reference departments: Business, Technology, and Social Sciences; Feldman Audiovisual; and General Reference. Approximately $5,200 of this amount purchased three services from Information Access Corporation. The remainder was used for the purchase of adult non-fiction.

The Major Urban Resource Grant has made a significant impact on the Norfolk Public Library, enabling the purchase of new types of material, the early completion on census holdings for an area, and the replacement or purchase of much needed non-fiction books for reference and circulation.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979 - 1981

STATE: WASHINGTON

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $41,369.00 | VI | 3,611,000 | $9,391.00(CARRYOVER) | | |
| FY'80 | 41,841.00 | VI | 3,611,000 | 9,498.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 42,756.00 | VI | 3,793,000 | 9,498.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 819,958 | 22.7 | 819,958 | | |
| 819,131 | 21.6 | | | |

1)Seattle

2)Spokane

3)Tacoma

1-3) Area is defined by libraries and individual users who, by economic, geographic and/or educational reasons, use the reference and information service of Major Urban Resource Libraries.

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FY'79 CARRYOVER ACTIVITIES: Finally M.U.R.L.S. monies were allocated to Seattle Public Library, Spokane Public Library, and Tacoma Public Library.

FY'80 CARRYOVER: Funds were distributed on the prescribed formula basis to Seattle Public Library, Spokane Public Library, and Tacoma Public Library each of which serves as a major resource to libraries throughout the State.

FY'81 CARRYOVER: Interlibrary loan figures based on a 3 week survey indicated what the public libraries of Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma loaned through their holdings on the WLN database.

FY'80 CARRYOVER: This is a continuing project to enrich the Carnegie Public Library, San Juan and make the Puerto Rican Collection available through interlibrary loan service to the San Juan Metropolitan Region.

The following major goals were achieved and activities carried on:

1. New materials were selected, purchased and processed for the Collection. A total of 4,437 new titles, and about sixty-three new periodicals and serial publications were purchased and processed.

2. Dissemination of information about the project was done through television, radio, Friends of the Library Committee, meetings, conferences, booklists and etc.

3. Five meetings about the Collection were held for librarians, administrators, school superintendents and the public in general.

4. The circulation of Puerto Rican materials was 1,009 and 875 patrons asked for MURL project services. 426 interlibrary loans were processed and filled.

FY'81 CARRYOVER: This is a continuing project to enrich the Carnegie Public Library, San Juan and make the Puerto Rican Collection available through interlibrary loan service to San Juan Metropolitan Region Public libraries.

The following major goals were achieved and activities carried on:

1. 3,574 new titles and 63 new periodicals were selected, purchased and processed for the Puerto Rican Collection.

2. 13 different cultural activities featuring Puerto Rican authors and artists were held with over 1,000 people in attendance.

3. 2,803 new books in the Puerto Rican collection are ready for regional reference interlibrary loan.

4. During the year 233 interlibrary loans were requested and filled from the Puerto Rican collection.

## MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

STATE: WISCONSIN

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $52,814.00 | 79-90 & 79-92 | 3,611,000 | $9,506.00 | | |
| FY'80 | 52,788.00 | 79/80-66 & 79/80-68 | 3,611,000 | 8,982.00 | $524.00 | |
| FY'81 | 52,788.00 | 81-90 & 81-92 | 3,793,000 | 8,940.00 | 610.00 | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 831,575 | 18.0 | 1,426,000 | Yes | |
| 803,602 | 17.2 | | | |
| 1) Milwaukee | | | | 1) Statewide |
| 2) Madison | | | | 2) Not given |

**FY'79 CARRYOVER:** Milwaukee purchased a Multi-Media 1000 King terminal for the public area of the library to enable film booking staff direct access to the booking computer and renewed Dun's Business identification booking terminal. Evaluation indicates it takes less time to book and overall service has been more efficient. Inquiries regarding companies and business are heavy and most are answerable within a 3-minute time period.

Madison joined the Consortium for Public Library Innovation and took part in its project for evaluation of adult services programs. Evaluation indicated Madison participated with the Consortium in the design of a statistical sampling study of library use.

**FY'80 CARRYOVER:** Milwaukee established a pool collection of large print books to be housed at the Library and used by system libraries and patrons. This was coordinated with Over-60 Services and the project established a rotating network of large print mini-collections with the Milwaukee System. The initial collection contained 1200 titles including 700 purchased from grant funds.

Madison is involved in a patron survey to collect information about the use of the library. The results will be reported in the FY'81 Carryover Report.

# MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1979-1981

TERRITORY: PUERTO RICO

| FISCAL YEAR | EXCESS ABOVE $60 MILLION | PROJECT NUMBER | TOTAL STATE POPULATION | MURL EXPENDITURES | STATE EXPENDITURES | LOCAL EXPENDITURES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FY'79 | $36,718.00 | 79-5 | 3,205,000 | $36,718.00(CARRYOVER) | | |
| FY'80 | 36,431.00 | 80-4 | 3,205,000 | 36,718.00 | | |
| FY'81 | 36,128.00 | 81-4 | 3,366,204 | 36,718.00 | | |

| CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION | PERCENT | POPULATION SERVED | NATL. OR REG. RESOURCE CEN. | SERVICE AREA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,307,046 | 40.8 | 745,650 | Yes | |
| 1,350,106 | 40.1 | | | |

1)San Juan

2)Bayamon

3)Ponce

4)Carolina

5)Caguas

6)Mayaguez

1)The surrounding population of the Educational Region of San Juan includes, the following municipalities: San Juan(149,750),Bayamon(194,550),Carolina(145,840), Catano(30,800), Corozal(32,710),Dorado(24,300), Guaynabo(79,770),Toa Alta(26,560), Toa Baja(61,370).

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FY'79 CARRYOVER ACTIVITIES: This project made more Puerto Rican materials available to users in the San Juan metropolitan area by means of the enrichment of the Carnegie Public Library-Puerto Rican Collection through the Interlibrary Loan Services. The following activities were achieved and carried on: 1. 8,223 new books and subscriptions to periodicals were selected and acquired; 2.The circulation of Puerto Rican materials increased to 908 and reference services 2,811; 3. 45 interlibrary loan requests to public libraries; 4. Five meetings were held with the librarian, supervisors, citizens and administrator of San Juan Region.

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# Public Library Construction

Fiscal Year 1982
by
Nathan Cohen

During the seven year period from FY 1976 to FY 1982, when there were no LSCA Title II appropriations, 58 construction projects were administered under the Title II authority, utilizing $10.7 million of transfer funds from other Federal Program (Table I). Federal funds for the 58 projects represented 41 percent of the total cost of the projects and State/local funds were 59 percent.

Of the 58 projects, 49 were funded from the Appalachian Regional Development Act program in the amount of $9.2 million. In FY 1982, three Appalachian projects were funded under the Title II authority, receiving $550,653 in Federal funds (Table 2). The severe drop in Appalachian funding for public library construction between FY 1981 and FY 1982 (see table I) reflects the phasing-out of the Appalachian library construction program during FY 1982.

During the 18-year period that public library construction was administered under LSCA (FY 1965-FY 1982), 2,084 projects were approved by the States for a total funding of $696.7 million. The Federal share of this amount was $199.5 million of which $174.5 million was provided by LSCA and $25 million from other Federal sources. Approximately $497.2 million came from State and local sources, representing 71.4 percent of the total. The high level of State and local support testifies to the effectiveness of Federal funds in stimulating matching support.

An appropriation of $50 million for public library construction was made by the Emergency Jobs Act in FY 1983 to be administered under the authority of the Library Services and Construction Act Title II program for public library construction. The Emergency Jobs Act, P.L. 98-8, is intended to provide jobs for long-term unemployed Americans and to create Federal projects of lasting value to the Nation and its citizens. It is estimated that the Federal and local/state matching funds for the library construction segment of this program will create almost 13,000 new jobs. In FY 1983 a total of 27 States received Federal funding of $28.5 million for 208 library construction projects. This program will also help reduce the backlog of about 2,800 public library construction projects costing approximately $2.3 billion for the 1981-1985 time frame. The final report on the P.L. 98-8 program will be made next year.

## Table 1. TITLE II, CONSTRUCTION, FY 1965 - 1982

| Fiscal Year | Number Library Projects Approved | Funding by Source (In Thous.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Federal | Local and State1/ | Total |
| 1965 | 363 | $ 29,864 | $ 62,851 | $ 92,715 |
| 1966 | 364 | 29,778 | 62,483 | 92,261 |
| 1967 | 278 | 24,583 | 52,107 | 76,690 |
| 1968 | 284 | 27,429 | 66,137 | 93,566 |
| 1969 | 211 | 22,257 | 69,500 | 91,757 |
| 1970 | 65 | 5,095 | 16,989 | 22,084 |
| 1971 | 114 | 8,571 | 34,427 | 42,998 |
| 1972 | 131 | 9,533 | 30,646 | 40,179 |
| 1973 | 52 | 2,606 | 15,360 | 17,966 |
| 1974 | 99 | 10,7872/ | 44,570 | 55,357 |
| 1975 | 65 | 4,0483/ | 26,776 | 30,824 |
| Total LSCA | 2,026 | 174,551 | 481,846 | 656,397 |
| Appalachia | | 14,3004/ | | 14,300 |
| Subtotal | 2,026 | $188,851 | $481,846 | $670,697 |
| 19765/ | 11 | 1,606 | 938 | 2,544 |
| 19775/ | 5 | 851 | 3,432 | 4,283 |
| 19785/ | 13 | 2,094 | 1,021 | 3,115 |
| 19795/ | 9 | 2,281 | 2,516 | 4,797 |
| 19805/ | 7 | 1,626 | 4,307 | 5,933 |
| 19815/ | 10 | 1,654 | 2,921 | 4,575 |
| 19825/ | 3 | 551 | 209 | 760 |
| Subtotal | 58 | $ 10,663 | $ 15,344 | $ 25,907 |
| TOTAL | 2,084 | $199,514 | $497,190 | $696,704 |

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1/ Budgeted amounts as reported by States.

2/ 1973 Appropriation released in FY 1974.

3/ Carryover funds from FY 1973 Appropriation not obligated in FY 1974.

4/ Funds from the Appalachian Regional Development Act that were allocated to LSCA-administered projects are listed separately from LSCA funds. Since projects also included LSCA funds, the number of projects and local/State matching funds for these projects are included above.

5/ Although LSCA Federal funds were not available for projects after FY 1975, all projects for FY 1976-82 were administered under the LSCA administrative authority, but funded from other Federal programs. Of the 58 projects approved since FY 1976, 49 received funds from the Appalachian Regional Development Act program in the amount of $9.2 million.

### Table 2. PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ADMINISTERED UNDER THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT, TITLE II, WITH APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT FUNDS, FY 1982

| Name and Location of Project | Funding, by Source | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Federal ARDA | Local/STATE | Total |
| Alabaster Public Library<br>Alabaster, Alabama | $300,000 | $ 75,000 | $375,000 |
| Your Home Public Library<br>Johnson City, New York | 39,900 | 32,000 | 71,900 |
| Floyd County Library<br>Floyd, Virginia | 210,753 | 101,937 | 312,690 |
| | $550,653 | $208,937 | $ 759,590 |

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# Interlibrary Cooperation

## Fiscal Year 1982

By

Dorothy Kittel

In fiscal year 1982, funds appropriated for Title III were $11,520,000. As in other years, not all of this amount was expended in FY 1982; some was carried over for expenditure in FY 1983. The information that follows is based on the FY 1982 Annual Reports received from 48 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico. Only those activities supported in whole or in part with LSCA Title III funds are included in this report and, therefore, the total range and scope of cooperative activities in and among the States are not reported here.

The States reported expenditures of $9,621,364 from FY 1981 carryover funds and FY 1982 funds for Title III activities, twenty-one States reported $4,475,134 expended from other sources to supplement the Federal funds. In FY 1981, seventeen States reported expenditures of $12,583,635 of non-Title III funds.

A major trend seems to be the increased use of computers and communications technologies. States are reporting support of such activities as:

° Development of statewide and multi-state data bases for monographs, serials, and audiovisual materials, both for current materials and for retrospective conversion of older records, many of the States using OCLC, SOLINET, WLN, etc.

° Centralized technical services including ordering, processing and cataloging, both statewide and within regions within a State

° Automated circulation systems

° Machine-assisted reference and information services

° Library automation consultant services for assistance in planning and designing systems

° Training for planning and implementing technology-based activities and services

In the section below are some examples excerpted from the reports from the States. For additional information and complete reports on Title III from all states, readers may contact the appropriate State Library Administrative Agency.

Some selected highlights

° Alaska participates in the Washington Library Network and has produced a statewide comfiche catalog. Through membership in WLN the number of titles in the catalog increased 78.6% in FY 1982.

° Arkansas Reference and Interlibrary Loan Network (ARLIN) contracted with AMIGOS Bibliographic Council to coordinate all aspects for the publication of a COM catalog which combines all Arkansas holdings input into the OCLC data base. AMIGOS staff extracted the records which were then consolidated into one bibliographic data base by Bro-Dart and used as a master copy for the production of the Arkansas Union Catalog on Microfiche (AUC). Sixty copies of the cumulative 1982 issue of the AUC were distributed to 28 public, 14 academic, one school and 3 special libraries, which maintain a subscription to AUC.

° Colorado set up a computerized communication system among the seven regional library systems, the State Library, Denver Public Library, University of Colorado-Boulder, Bibliographic Center for Research and other on-tyme users. The system has immensely improved the reporting of statistical information required by State and/or Federal law relating to net and gross interlibrary loans, annual statistical reports from public libraries, county equalization grant fiscal reports, etc. This has provided a reliable, fast, assured means of communication among the systems and other library agencies that reduces the need for voice telephone tolls, requires fewer meetings, and those meetings which are necessary are better planned. Another element is a statewide interlibrary loan study to: 1) determine methods for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of interlibrary loan traffic; 2) to assess the feasibility of a specific courier route over the mountains; and 3) to look at document delivery problems and patterns of lending statewide.

° Connecticut continued support of cooperating library services units which provide resource sharing, cooperative automation development and computer awareness, and inservice training.

° Delaware during the first year of operation of the three county systems, in addition to interlibrary loan and delivery services, assumed a leadership role in promoting multitype library cooperation. Membership in the networks has increased by 65 percent. Interlibrary loan procedures have been refined so that library patrons can now obtain materials from 117 libraries throughout the State. The Council on Library Cooperation, whose members are representatives from each county network and the State Library Advisory Council, has recommended that a consultant be hired to assist all networks in developing coordinated and compatible use of library technology statewide.

° Florida continued the Florida Library Information Network which services 464 libraries, providing access to information and materials to 193 public libraries, 78 academic libraries, 40 special libraries, 40 institution libraries and 113 school libraries. Two medium sized libraries received grants to participate in the SOLINET/OCLC system, thus adding their resources to the Florida Library Information Network.

° Guam - A Union List of Serials was printed showing 3,114 entries for both military and school periodical and serials collections. The Micronesian Area Research Center continues to provide the public library with a catalog of new additions to their collections.

° Hawaii expanded its automated circulation system connecting Hawaii State Library, University of Hawaii, and the public libraries of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. All regional libraries will have the capability of accessing the data base for holds and reserves.

° Idaho provided for Idaho libraries to participate in the Washington Library Network (WLN). The State also assisted the University of Idaho Law Library to purchase WLN terminals and Idaho Falls Public Library to convert their circulation tapes into the WLN data base.

° Illinois - Multitype system development begun in FY 1981 in each of the eighteen Regional Library Systems was enhanced by the provision of a staff member to work with all libraries in a system in order to provide access to all the resources of the system, both material and human. Activities included: production of newsletters; union lists of books, serials and audiovisual materials; production of brochures on such topics as resource sharing, job lines, system services; provision of substitutes so that librarians could attend continuing education activities; development of a periodical showcase for circulation to school and public libraries with examples of periodicals for children and reviews of the included periodicals; reference workshops for school and public librarians; and surveys of resources for planning for the future.

° Indiana - The Area Library Service Authorities (ALSA) membership has continued to increase with 95% of the public libraries now participating. Interlibrary loans and reference referral services are well established in all areas. Workshops, staff visits to libraries, and individual consultations were continued. ALSA staff worked closely with State Library staff in developing a Continuing Library Information Media Education (CLIME) Plan. A Providers Workshop was held for all continuing education providers with 7 of the 9 ALSAs represented. The Cooperative Bibliographic Center for Indiana Libraries continued development of INCOLSA data base services and cooperative information retrieval services begun in previous projects. Project funds supported staff communications, line charges and search fees for information retrieval (IR) services training and demonstration, OCLC data base services and administrative expenses. The IR specialist developed and monitored a pilot project to provide access to the Training and Educational Data Services (TEDS) data base of career and vocational training information. Fourteen libraries were chosen to participate in the 5 month pilot project in which grant funds provided on-line and WATS charges for access. Ten of the libraries continued the service during the last two months in which a ceiling of free use was imposed and costs of additonal usage were to be borne by the participating libraries. Seventeen libraries signed contracts for on-line services: 13 with BRS, 2 with DIALOG, and one with the Source. The OCLC network archival tapes of Indiana libraries files for the first half of 1981 were processed by SOLINET, and each library's file analyzed and organized by INCOLSA staff.

° Kansas - Southeast Kansas Library System received a grant for installation of an OCLC terminal for member libraries to begin inputting data. The objectives are to allow more efficient processing of materials for member libraries, to record location information for use in the Kansas Union Catalog, and to include more school library and community college library materials on the statewide data base. An earlier LSCA project had incorporated school library holdings into the Southeast Kansas union card catalog, allowing the sytem to develop a strong program of resource sharing among all types of libraries.

The contract with the Bibliographic Center for Research was continued to provide access for all Kansasans to data bases, interlibrary loan locations, and bibliographic verification.

Louisiana - Membership in the SOLINET/OCLC program expanded opportunities for interlibrary cooperation. These include: providing for membership in the processing center by additional types of libraries, making available more avenues for sharing existing resources; and reducing the cost of materials acquisition and processing. Planning for the Louisiana Catalog has been a major undertaking for the Center staff. It will combine holdings for OCLC, LRN and similar data bases, and will act as a multi-purpose tool for all types of Louisiana libraries with its first use being an expanded search tool and subject bibliography source.

° Maine - Coordinated through the Maine State Library, bibliographic subject searching continued to expand. The on-line searching service is called TALIMAINE, which now reaches or has access to DIALOG, SDC, BRS, the Source, OL Systems, and DOE/RECON. Microcomputers have been indispensible for small mailing lists, word processing, report generation, financial worksheets and serials check-in.

° Maryland - A Bibliographic Control Center was established at the State Library Resource Center. With the magnitude and growth of the state union data base, a coordinating office was needed to facilitate the data collection process, the editing process, and the addition/deletion of records. This Center should result in major improvements in future productions of the state union data base.

° Massachusetts - The Western and Central Regions, based on earlier studies of automated circulation system, determined that their most feasible option for automation was a single system based upon a large main-frame computer. Suitable housing for the computer and managerial staff was found and installation was completed December 31, 1982.

Worcester Area Cooperating Libraries cataloged via OCLC over 5,000 non-print items and printed and distributed a Catalog of Non-print Items to member libraries.

Northeastern Massachusetts Union List of Periodicals was completed. It contains the holdings of 70 libraries and approximately 5,000 titles. Subject headings are being included for current titles so that lists of titles of interest to hospital librarians, for example, can be generated.

° Michigan - Fifteen Multitype Library Regions of Cooperation used funds to convert their serial records to the OCLC union listing arrangement, to support interlibrary loan procedures, including photocopying charges, telefacsimile transmission and purchase of Michigan Library Consortium's coupons. Some systems also used funds for computer searches of informational data bases for participating libraries and retrospective conversion of monographic holdings to gain access to the OCLC data base.

° Missouri operates seven library networks, in combination with Title I funds, each of which maintains a network office and a network staff headed by a network coordinator. In six of the networks the single most important activity is interlibrary loan and various devices used for communication of requests and delivery of materials. In the St. Louis network the emphasis is on permitting library patrons access to collections of libraries which otherwise might be closed to them. The networks have produced: improved Interlibrary loan, opportunities for inservice training, and a framework for meaningful discussions by and among librarians representing a wide variety of libraries.

° Montana phased in the replacement of TWX machines in six federation headquarters libraries and the State Library with seven microcomputers for the transmittal of interlibrary loan requests through a round robin. Total communication costs for the microcomputer round robin were $8,600 in comparison with the approximate cost of $30,000 per year for the entire TWX operation.

° Nebraska - NEBASE is the Nebraska network of libraries using the services of OCLC. Formed in 1976 to facilitate installation of OCLC services in several academic libraries, NEBASE has grown to 24 academic, public and special libraries using OCLC for interlibrary loan and cataloging. An Advisory Board was established to review long range planning for NEBASE, advise on NEBASE activities, and review NEBASE pricing structure.

° New Hampshire - An Automation Task Force researched the feasibility of initiating an automated union catalog--either statewide or regional--after reviewing similar projects underway in the United States. The study is not yet complete.

° New Jersey - The East Brunswick Public Library received a grant to develop a prototype microcomputer based on-line system for circulation control and inventory management. The ultimate purpose is to make it possible for county, high school, and public libraries to share their circulation files.

° New York - Metropolitan Interlibrary Cooperative Systems (MILSCS), made up of Brooklyn, Queens Borough and New York Public Libraries; the Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk Library Systems, Suffolk Community College and Board of Education; and the Long Island Library Resource Council, has as its objective to provide a commmon regional machine readable bibliographic data base with holding locations of participating institutions with the data base. MILCS participants are using the on-line network and cataloging systems on a daily basis for cataloging and interlibrary loan. The Systems Analysis and Data Processing Office of NYPL is continuing its development efforts to provide a more comprehensive data structure and more flexible data management environment.

° North Carolina supported two formal continuing education activities: Achievement Management Seminar and a colloquium on improving services to children. The State Library hosted a demonstration of the Mini-MARC cataloging system and of Computer Translation, Inc.'s microcomputer based circulation systems.

° Ohio - The Cleveland Area Metropolitan Library System (12 public, 1 school system, 2 community colleges, 9 other academic and 3 special libraries) completed a directory of libraries in CAMLS and a CAMLS union of list of serials, both of which will significantly increase access to area resources. The Columbus Area Library and Information Council of Ohio (CALICO) held three workshops on On-Line Database Searching, a workshop on Time Management and Stress Control, and a workshop on children's services for school and public librarians.

° South Carolina - To encourage cooperative planning of library automation, the State established a Task Force on Library Automation and Networking composed of 16 members from all types of libraries and library education. The Task Force received a final report on a network feasibility study prepared by the consulting firm of Metrics Research Corporation of Atlanta in October, 1981. It suggested a five phased approach to coordinated development of a network. The Task Force asked the South Carolina Library Association to revise the State interlibrary loan code. The new code was presented to the SCLA membership for adoption in October, 1982. A Serials Control Group was appointed to investigate the feasibility of establishing a union list of serials for South Carolina. It proposed that a system similar to the one being developed by the Southeastern Association of Research Libraries Cooperative Serials Project be followed. This proposal has been endorsed but the project has been delayed.

° Texas - A study, in two phases, to formulate a standardized methodology for direct lending of audiovisual materials between libraries of North and North East Texas was completed. Twenty thousand copies of a brochure describing the concept of the sharing study were prepared and distributed to participating libraries and media centers. Guidelines for selection of AV titles for inclusion in the Union List were established and requirements for courier service were enacted and drafted. The first edition of a Union List of Media using catalog records in OCLC database containing 10,178 unique titles was distributed to participating institutions. The result of an opinion survey, administered to participants at the start of the project and again at the end, showed that the project resulted in decreased concern over loss of collections and in a more positive attitude as to the benefits to the respective institutions.

The sharing study indicated that a standardized methodology for interlibrary lending of AV materials is not yet feasible. However, new borrowing/lending relationships between different types of libraries were tested and, as a result, continued sharing of AV materials on the basis of reciprocal privileges will extend access to a wider range of materials for more people in the area. New policy decisions to catalog AV materials in the OCLC data base were a result of the project. A study group has been charged to formulate a plan and make recommendations about future maintenance and updating of the Union List.

West Virginia - Via the Mini-Marc system, the Commission produced 435,306 catalog cards for 56 public, school and church libraries. In addition, the number of entries in the West Virginia Union Catalog grew to 334,564.

OCLC archival tapes were purchased quarterly during the year covering the input from October, 1981 of the nine libraries which are members of the Pittsburg Regional Library Council-OCLC network. These tapes were dumped into the West Virginia Union Catalog Data Base and provided another streamlined method of inputting records.

A statewide library automation study was commissioned resulting in the selection of Virginia Polytechnic Institute's Library System for software and Hewlett Packard for hardware and the entire system should be in operation by October, 1982.